

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1918 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1918

[Sixteen  
Pages]

VOL. XI, NO. 20

## BREWERY AND FOE PROPAGANDA PROOF STANDS UNDENIED

Opportunity Awaits Mr. Hearst  
to Refute Testimony Should  
He Desire—Tardy Disclosure  
of Facts Is Unexplained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The revelations made by the Senate Judiciary Committee in regard to the methods and activities of the Hearst newspapers in the dissemination of enemy propaganda and in sympathy with the brewery interests in the United States have caused so much resentment in official and congressional circles here that representations have been made to the committee to subpoena William Randolph Hearst himself and give him an opportunity to testify. Although Mr. Hearst has been under fire for a week, he has not notified the committee that he desires to be heard.

It was stated on Monday, in this connection, that Mr. Hearst would not be subpoenaed, but that, failing to demand a hearing, the facts revealed would be left to stand in the record and to speak for themselves. The committee holds that the evidence in its possession needs no confirmation, and that it is for Mr. Hearst to decide whether or not he should be heard. Failure to ask a hearing, the committee holds, must be interpreted as an admission on the part of Mr. Hearst that the facts submitted are substantially correct and admit of little modification.

Senators have expressed considerable surprise that the Department of Justice failed to give the country some conception of the extent of enemy conspiracies and propaganda at an earlier date. It is pointed out that the people should have been forewarned early in the war, and that this could have been done without in any way hindering the Department of Justice or the intelligence division of the army in their work.

Had it not been for the Senate resolution demanding an investigation, it is more than probable that much of the information already submitted would have found permanent sanctuary in the files of the Department of Justice. While there may be no disposition to criticize the work of the department or of the Secret Service in general, there is a belief that even high officials of the government were repeatedly deceived by the spies and agents of the German Government.

The most amazing instance of this, it is pointed out, was the alacrity with which the government officials approved of schemes submitted by George Sylvester Viereck, whose intense passion for the German cause was so well known.

The Department of Justice, it is believed, could have prosecuted many individuals whose activities were well known to it before the passage of the Espionage Act. At an early period of the war, the British Secret Service submitted important information which, it is pointed out, should have forewarned the officials of the government of activities which afterward developed and which, by drastic methods and safeguards, could have been nipped in the bud.

From the beginning of the investigation now in progress efforts have been made to limit its scope and to protect some individuals, so it is held by some observers, but there is an insistent demand that all the facts be revealed, irrespective of what names are disclosed in the process.

Thousands of documents bearing on important phases of the investigation still fill the tables and shelves of the committee room. The documentary evidence is so voluminous that it would take a full year to go into it with any degree of minuteness. All that the committee can hope to accomplish, Maj. E. Lowry Humes, special prosecutor, said on Monday, is to reveal the general working of the system of enemy espionage and to bring out the extent to which American citizens cooperated.

## ANOTHER BRITISH AIR FLIGHT TO INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A large Handley-Page bombing aeroplane has started on a flight to India. No official announcement has been made in connection with the flight, which is regarded as an experiment, but it is known that the machine has started on the second stage of the journey to Miramas, near Marseilles. The probable route, so far as is known, is by way of Otranto, Cairo, Baghdad, Bandar Abbas, Karachi and possibly Delhi. The machine is equipped with four Rolls-Royce Eagle engines and is in charge of Major MacLaren.

The flight referred to follows very closely the successful one made by Major-General Salmond of the British Air Force. In the general case, however, the start was made from Cairo, and the destination was Delhi. The present expedition will practically adopt the same route in the Near East and Far East. A Handley-Page machine was also used by General Salmond, and several passengers were conveyed.

## NORWAY OFFERS TREES TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—The Norwegian Afforestation Society has decided to offer to the French Government to plant 500 hectares of land in Northeastern France with trees, chiefly Norwegian pines, which will be sent to France in time for the spring planting. If desired, the society will establish a nursery for Norwegian pines in France.

## TURKISH CRUELTY NOT YET CEASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Serbian Press Bureau at Salonika has issued the following statement:

It appears from many sources that the Turks, in spite of their defeat, are showing a brutal attitude toward Christians, thus proving that the young as well as old Turks are fanatical enemies of Christianity. The Young Turkish Party is being reorganized.

The newspaper Neologos of Constantinople, in its issue of Nov. 22, published an article by its former director, Mr. Voutyras, saying that there are many indications of the organization of fresh massacres of Christians and especially of Greeks.

The language of the Turkish press in attacking the Allies for so-called violations of the armistice, its daily insults to Greece, the attitude of some deputies in the Turkish Chamber in excusing the massacres of Armenians and extermination of Greeks, the conduct of the police in removing Greek and Allied flags and ill-treating the Christians who celebrated the Allied victory, the carrying of arms by the Turkish populace, and the forced conversions to Islamism which are continuing, are quite typical actions.

According to further information from Constantinople all Turks, young as well as old, are anxiously awaiting the verdict of the Peace Conference on the subject of their crimes against Greeks and Armenians. They have begun to collaborate in order to preserve Turkey and Islam from what they describe as "the common danger," and a propaganda committee has been constituted to endeavor to convince civilized peoples that the Turks are a people worthy of sympathy and that responsibility for the massacres lies only upon the government of the Young Turks.

Armenians and Sir Mark Sykes  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—An Aleppo message states that Sir Mark Sykes arrived there on a special mission from England and was presented with an address on behalf of 50,000 Armenians, thanking him for his untiring efforts on their behalf.

## BOLSHEVIKI ALMOST ENTIRELY ISOLATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Sunday)—The Aftenposten states that the Norwegian Legation has left Petrograd for Norway, and Denmark, which is the last of the neutral countries to maintain relations with the Soviet Government, is reported to be on the point of breaking off connection with Bolshevik Russia.

The Bolshevik representatives will probably be ordered to leave Norway shortly.

## CHANGE IN POLICY OF GRAND DUCHY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—So far as can be ascertained, the Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that there is a very definite leaning towards France and Belgium on the part of the population of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. An unquestionable and profound anti-German feeling exists in the country, with a determination to break away completely from the customs union with Germany and regain the independence of the railways.

Before 1830, Luxembourg belonged to Belgium, and the question is, what is the Grand Duchy going to do now? With Germany completely barred out, the question becomes mainly an economic one.

Luxembourg possesses a great deal of iron; on the other hand, it lacks coal. Now France, particularly now that she has recovered her lost territories, is in no need of iron. Belgium is otherwise situated, having plenty of coal and being in need of iron, which Luxembourg will be able to provide, opening her own markets to the Belgian manufactured goods.

Economically, Luxembourg will always need the support of France or Belgium, and there are differing currents of opinion in the country from which of these two countries the support should be sought. In fact, it is too early yet to make a definite pronouncement about the future of the Grand Duchy, except in one respect, that Luxembourg is unanimously bent on utter and absolute cleavage from Germany.

Rapprochement With Belgium  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—A significant reference to the future of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is made in the Senate's address replying to the speech from the throne.

Declaring Belgium free once more and aspiring to a new order which will compensate for the sacrifices of the past years, the address states that Belgium is turning more than ever to the Grand Duchy, which was separated from her against the population's will, and in spite of rights dating back 1000 years. To the Grand Duchy Belgium will be able to extend the hand of fraternal assistance, which it needs completely free the country from foreign exploitation, a result which will be the outcome of the rapprochement which is the free wish of the Grand Duchy.

Luxembourgers resident in Brussels have addressed a letter to King Albert. In reply, the King expressed a hope that the new era would bind still closer together the free people of Luxembourg and Belgium.

## KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The newspapers state that the King of Italy will arrive in Paris on Thursday, accompanied by the Prince of Piedmont, heir to the throne.

STEEL SHIP CONTRACTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Naval and Marine Department has closed another contract for the construction of six steel vessels, two of which will be over 5000 tons and will be built at Prince Rupert, B. C. Two more of lesser tonnage are to be built by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, and two of still lesser tonnage by the Nova Scotia Steel Company. The total tonnage will be 30,500.

World's Food Supply Problems Unsettled  
Governors from 35 States Confer at Annapolis on Reconstruction  
How British Ships Decoyed U-Boats—II—  
Land Settlement in Great Britain  
Peace Messages to King George  
Dry Bill Delayed—Laid Off Official  
Report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs  
Illustrations—  
Mayence  
Stones at Avebury  
Le Gymnase, Paris  
Loch, Vail  
Letters—  
Land Reform Versus Socialism (Mrs. Alice M. Capore)  
Special Articles—  
Phlogiston Period of Chemistry  
A Village Circled by Storms  
Sporting  
Soccer Eleven May Come East  
Rochester Is To Resume Athletics  
Syracuse May Get Chance To Enter Theater  
Baltimore Opening: Miss Fay Bainter in "East Is West"  
New York Opening: "Le Gendre de Monsieur Polier," Théâtre du Vieux Colombier  
History of Le Gymnase, Paris  
Current Types of Stage Dialogue  
London and New York Theatrical Notes  
New York Hearing on Theater Ticket Speculating: American Theatrical Notes; Motion Picture Notes  
The Home Forum  
"Before It Was in the Earth"  
Barbara S—

## DRY CONDITIONS TO REDUCE LIQUOR SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PORTLAND, Maine—Reduction of the liquor squad is virtually decided upon by Sheriff Graham of Cumberland County, the most populous county in the State. Rigid enforcement of prohibition has reduced the traffic to a mere remnant of its former proportions. Even pocket peddlers are wary and captures are in small quantities. Day after day there is not an arraignment in the court for intoxication.

While Sheriff Graham and his deputies are given much credit for the situation, there is another reason for it in the state and federal laws enacted recently.

## FUTURE OF SHIP YARDS IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Commerce Committee of the Senate, it is intimated, will soon take up with the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation the question of future control and operation of large shipbuilding yards erected by the government at huge expense in the war emergency. Looking over and through the maze of figures presented by the Shipping Board in its annual report, and comparing the total expenditure with the amount of tonnage launched, there is a strong tendency to criticize the results achieved.

Tonnage launched accords with remarkable accuracy, members of the committee pointed out, with the predictions of expert shipbuilders, rather than with the forecasts of officials of the Shipping Board. The question of the moment, however, does not relate to output, but rather to the relation which the government will have in the future to the large plants built at a time when the cry for ships was everything and economy was lost sight of.

From time to time, intimations have reached members of the Senate Commerce Committee to the effect that at the end of the war large private concerns would seek to persuade the government to sell out its interests in the ships and the plants constructed under its auspices. It is a matter of common knowledge that large combinations of shipbuilders and big business magnates, acting in close concert with financial institutions, have kept steadily in sight the prospect for taking government enterprises at the end of the war.

This was particularly true of the government's shipbuilding enterprise. Few, if any, of the corporations which acted as agents for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, it is believed, imagined that the government would continue to operate these yards at the end of the war. In many cases, as members of the Commerce Committee have pointed out, this belief that the government's venture was purely temporary was responsible for the efforts made by some large enterprises to enter the shipbuilding field. In other words, they entered to stay, and the necessities of the country gave them what they considered a splendid opening. It is not forgotten, however, that the Hog Island plant alone cost the government \$65,000,000 to construct and put in shape to produce ships. The contract with the American International Shipbuilding Corporation provided that the government should have the first option on the yard. It was understood that at the end of the war either the government would operate and own or sell out its interest.

There is no question that the large firms which compose the American International desire to get possession by paying the government what they may consider fair compensation. It is pointed out, however, that this yard, like several others which cost much money, has so far launched few ships, and therefore is not justified to national expenditure. For this reason, among others, members of the Commerce Committee will, it is indicated, keep a close watch over any attempts by private interests to take over as scrap government-constructed yards.

## TASMANIAN BILL FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

HOBART, Tasmania—Although South Australia was the first Australian state to decide upon a closing of hotel bars, that reform was first carried into effect in Tasmania, and it is quite possible that the small island state will have the honor of being the pioneer prohibition state. At any rate it will probably have the first opportunity as a bill is to be brought in by the Premier, Mr. W. H. Lee, providing for prohibition and local-option polls at the next elections. If the total number of votes recorded in favor of state prohibition is not less than nine-sixteenths of all the votes recorded, the determination of the electors is to be deemed in favor of state prohibition, and such determination, when it comes into force, is to supersede the determination of the electors of any licensing district in respect to local option.

## WHY ALLIED TROOPS REMAIN IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The eve of the election was marked by an assurance from Mr. A. J. Balfour made in reply to a request from Major Belcher, a Coalition candidate, who complained that capital was being made out of the point that the government has not the slightest intention of making any secret treaties.

This declaration was paralleled by Lord Robert Cecil's declaration at Hitchin that he stood for a just, clean, and lasting peace, and believed the foundation of that peace must be the punishment of the criminal who caused the war, and that peace must provide for the punishment of those guilty of torturing war prisoners, and for payment by Germany to the utmost of her power, for all the damage she had caused.

Lord Robert added that he stood for reorganization of the national industry and a closer union of all classes, and, replying to a question, said he was always against conscription until it became absolutely necessary for the country's safety, and that was still his position.

Other notable utterances were two that came from Walter Long and Winston Churchill at Holloway and Dundee respectively.

Mr. Long, referring to the drink question, said he was no fanatic on the subject, and was a supreme believer in the liberty of the subject, and convinced that more good could be done by giving alternative amusements than by restrictive legislation. At the same time, he had made up his mind some time ago that it would be his duty, as Colonial Secretary, to advise that the British Government itself, of its own initiative, should propose at the Peace Conference, the abolition of the liquor traffic in West Africa. That would mean the loss of perhaps £1,500,000 of revenue on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria, but all that he asked was that the local government should be allowed sufficient time, perhaps two years, to readjust the taxation. It was not a question of cost, but of right or wrong, and on that, he had already come to a definite conclusion. Mr. Long added that the British people had taken the German colonies in fair fighting, and he hoped there was no doubt they would keep them.

Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill's pronouncement was a declaration in favor of religious equality. When, he said, a church was freed from the state, it became more powerful and zealous. It went down to the homes of the people and gathered great strength there, and when it was connected with the state, it to some extent withered and lost its fervor and power.

Mr. Churchill added that he would no longer remain responsible for public affairs in any administration of a reactionary character, for the spirit of the times would not brook such an administration.

Replying to a question regarding Russia, he said that the British Government originally sent troops there to relieve pressure on the western front. If they were withdrawn now, the Russians who had helped them would be massacred by the Bolsheviks, and they could not thus be left to their fate.

If the Allies were in Russia, it was not because they wanted to interfere. Their policy was to get out of the country in an honorable manner, and not to "leave the people to the mercy of the most ferocious butchers and blackguards who stalked in human form."

Poling Day  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Polling Day has come and gone with remarkably little advertising of the fact. Owing more than anything else probably to the fact that polling took place on the same day everywhere, there was an almost total absence of the zealous eleventh hour canvassing that was wont to mark the elections in what is now a bygone era, and the remark heard most frequently during the day was: "You wouldn't know there was an election on."

At the committee rooms and polling stations themselves, the same calm prevailed, and there was little or no rush throughout the day. Not that the new great phalanx of voters constituted by the women proved apathetic, however. On the contrary, reports from all over the country show that they arrived to record their vote in a continuous stream, and, during daylight hours particularly, frequently outnumbered the men by three to one. In many cases also they distinguished themselves by being the first at the poll, while those of their sisters standing as candidates—particularly Miss Christabel Pankhurst at Smethwick, Miss Mary MacArthur at Stourbridge, and Miss Violet Markham at Mansfield—were acknowledged to have infused into the election an animation that was frequently lacking elsewhere.

## BONE-DRY LAW IN EFFECT IN COLORADO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colorado—Colorado's bone dry law went into effect at midnight, Dec. 16. Under the permit system, now abolished, importation of whisky was reduced from two quarts monthly to four ounces, procurable only through physicians' prescriptions. It was estimated on Monday that 3000 packages of liquor were in the express office. Long lines were formed of permit-holders drawing consignments.

## VATICAN RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although no official announcement has been made that President Wilson will visit the Vatican while in Rome, two more of the series of propagandist reports apparently intended to convey the impression that the meeting of the Pope and the President will take place have appeared. This procedure appears to be precisely as The Christian Science Monitor pointed out on Saturday. Further reports may be expected from day to day, all to the same effect, until the President makes known his intentions officially.

Observers here note that whereas the Milan announcement published on Saturday declared that the Pope would ask the President to lend his influence toward the restoration of the temporal power, the latest report, this time from Rome, prepares an entirely different program for the President. The Popolo Romano, a Roman newspaper, is quoted as saying the Pope will request the President to act as a mediator in the settlement of the long-standing differences between the Vatican and the Quirinal. This question, the Roman paper states, will in no case be brought before the Peace Conference. It is noted here that if the Peace Conference were to undertake the settlement of sectarian disputes the conference probably would be in session for an indefinite period.

Friends of the President here are unable to see how he could undertake with propriety mediation in a matter that is purely local to Italy. Furthermore, they say his mission to Europe is not a religious one, but is political. His policy throughout his administration has been to refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of any nation. It is pointed out that Mexico is a notable example of this policy. Even in the face of the most aggravating conditions, his friends know, the President refrained, by either word or act, from interfering with the revolution there, and the phrase he used in that situation is still fresh in memory: "Let us watch and wait." It is observed here now that, consistent with the policy he has at all times followed, if the Pope should request his mediation he could decline with a grace equal to that which characterized his handling of the Mexican question, and reply to the pontiff: "We can only watch and wait." The Popolo Romano is quoted also as saying:

"That the Pope is prepared to abandon a custom of nearly half a century and no longer consider himself bound to remain within the grounds of the Vatican, is the firm belief in several circles here. No pontiff has left the Vatican since 1871, as a protest against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government."

Some see here a hint of the possibility that if the President should not visit the Vatican, the Pope may take it upon himself to leave the grounds and go to meet the President, either at the embassy, or some other convenient place where they might confer. As understood here, after all the efforts made by the Vatican to save Germany and Austria, and through them, his own interests, by appeals to the President, and with the collapse of the Central Empires and the Middle Europe plan to which the Vatican pinned its hopes, the President is the only remaining recourse for the politico-clerical element. It is the opinion that the President's good judgment on this occasion will protect him, even if the Pope should precipitately break the conventionality that has confined him to the Vatican and its gardens and come to him.

An earlier report from Paris acknowledged that "while the President has not announced positively that he will visit the Pope, it now seems probable he will do so." The dispatch also says Vatican officials declare the visit may be made without embarrassment. The variety of questions to be discussed, if the visit takes place either in the Vatican or outside the grounds, should the Pope seek an audience with the President, puzzles readers here who are keeping track of the current series of reports. The only fact common to all these reports is that the Pope is anxious to see the President.

## TRANSPORTS SAIL WITH TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announced on Monday the sailing from France of the transports Manchuria, Persia, Maru, Carrillo and Nansemond, with returning troops.

## CITY OF PARIS PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Citizenship of French Capital  
Conferred on President, Who  
Acknowledges the Honor on  
Behalf of American People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—On receiving the freedom of Paris at the Hôtel de Ville, President Wilson, speaking of the sufferings and wrongs of war, said the United States was the more deeply moved because it knew the manner in which the wrongs were perpetrated.

"I beg that you will not suppose," he went on, "that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not, in effect, eye-witnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know not only what they were, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular had experienced."

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the Central Empires were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who love liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles."

"Our resolution was formed because we knew how profoundly the great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution."

"You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere responded."

"We have merely established our right to feel the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice."

"You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time to represent."

"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days."

"Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

PARIS, France (Monday)—In addressing President Wilson at the Hôtel de Ville ceremonies, Adrien Mithouard, president of the Conseil Municipal of Paris, said:

"I have the honor, in the presence of the President of the Republic, to present to you the Conseil Municipal of Paris, whose interpreter I am, in welcoming the chief of the great nation, whose aid, arriving so opportunely, brought us victory, and the upright man whose conscience fashioned his policy and whose diplomacy was made of loyalty."

Turning to Mrs. Wilson, M. Mithouard said:

"Madame—Paris is infinitely happy, and is touched, that you, who have accompanied the President, have been good enough to add to this occasion the charm and the grace of your presence. We have long been aware of your devotion and of the wise and beneficent activity you have shown by the side of your illustrious husband. Yet nothing touches so much the heart of the people of Paris as to be permitted to know those who have already conquered by their goodness. Thus Paris, by my voice, acclaims you, and lays at your feet, madame, the homage of its gratitude and its respect."

Finally, speaking again to President Wilson, M. Mithouard said:

"Monsieur le Président—it is with deep emotion that the capital welcomes today the first President of the United States who has crossed the ocean, and our Hôtel de Ville, the cradle of French liberty, will mark in its annals the day on which it was permitted to receive the eminent statesman of the Union, the citizen of the world—dare we say the great European?—whose voice, heard before the coming of victory, called to life the oppressed among the nations."

"During weary months our soldiers have fought with stoic resolution in defense of the soil of their forebears and the land of their children. So vast was the field of battle, so great was the issue at stake, so bitter and so hard was the struggle, that only after the passage of time did it seem

## DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 17, 1918

Art Editorials	Page 8
Business and Finance	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations	Page 9
Cudahy Packing Company Report	Page 9
Dividends Declared	Page 9
United Fruit Company's Growth	Page 9
Cotton Cloth Outlook Brighter	Page 9
Largest Wheat Crop Promised	Page 9
Chess	Page 10
Editorials	Page 16
China's Effort	Page 16
Woman and Labor	Page 16
The United States Vice-Presidency	Page 16
Notes and Comments	Page 16
General News—	Page 16
City of Paris Pays Warm Tribute to President Wilson	Page 16
Future of Shipbuilding in Doubt	Page 16
Evidence of Enemy Propaganda Unrefuted	Page 16
Vatican Rumor Says Pope Will Seek Conference With President Wilson	Page 16
Why Allied Troops Remain in Russia	Page 16
Change in Policy of Grand Duchy	Page 16
Dutch Attitude on Kaiser's Removal	Page 16
Changes Noted in Irish Nationalism	Page 16
New Dispute Over Calling Reichstag	Page 16
Estonian Retreat Before Bolsheviks	Page 16
War Cabinet To Lose General Smuts	Page 16
Danish Lecturer on Hans Andersen	Page 16
Oil-Shale Deposits in Western United States	Page 16
Anti-War Letters in Evidence at Socialist Trial in Chicago	Page 16
Secretary Glass Assumes Treasury Portfolio	Page 16
French General's Talk in Mayence	Page 16
Butte, Montana, Closing Episode	Page 16
British Message to Mr. Clemenceau	Page 16
Claims Stated of Bolivia and Peru	Page 16

Brewery Traffic Transfer to China	Page 5
World's Food Supply Problems Unsettled	Page 5
Governors from 35 States Confer at Annapolis on Reconstruction	Page 5
How British Ships Decoyed U-Boats—II—	Page 5
Land Settlement in Great Britain	Page 5
Peace Messages to King George	Page 5
Dry Bill Delayed—Laid Off Official	Page 5
Report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs	Page 5
Illustrations—	Page 5
Mayence	Page 5
Stones at Avebury	Page 5
Le Gymnase, Paris	Page 5
Loch, Vail	Page 5
Letters—	Page 5
Land Reform Versus Socialism (Mrs. Alice M. Capore)	Page 5
Special Articles—	Page 5
Phlogiston Period of Chemistry	Page 5
A Village Circled by Storms	Page 5
Sporting	Page 5
Soccer Eleven May Come East	Page 5
Rochester Is To Resume Athletics	Page 5
Syracuse May Get Chance To Enter Theater	Page 5
Baltimore Opening: Miss Fay Bainter in "East Is West"	Page 5
New York Opening: "Le Gendre de Monsieur Polier," Théâtre du Vieux Colombier	Page 5
History of Le Gymnase, Paris	Page 5
Current Types of Stage Dialogue	Page 5
London and New York Theatrical Notes	Page 5
New York Hearing on Theater Ticket Speculating: American Theatrical Notes; Motion Picture Notes	Page 5
The Home Forum	Page 5
"Before It Was in the Earth"	Page 5
Barbara S—	Page 5



possible that the grandeur of their accomplishment could clearly show forth. Yet your distance from the theater of war has allowed you to see, while yet they lived, the greatness of the monument they were building.

"From the other side of the world, you have spoken in advance of the judgment of history. What a source of strength was it for these fighters suddenly to hear your voice, in its distant authority resembling the voice of posterity; what joy to welcome those new brothers in arms hastening with ardor to claim at the critical hour their place upon the field of battle; what comfort for them to feel that they were henceforth arrayed with the glorious army of General Pershing, the victor of the Argonne!"

"Thus Paris, eager to see in the flesh the man it had known only by his written word and by his image, today lives over again with poignant intensity the history of America's decision as it was unfolded in your conscience before the eyes of the world."

"Profoundly moved by the magnificent generosity with which compatriots had set themselves to relieve our sufferings, with what anxious yet confident expectation did we follow the progress of your thought and of your feelings! Beneath the deliberately measured tone of your notes and messages, we felt little the mounting of a righteous anger. What was then our dazzled admiration when there burst upon us the message of April 2, 1917, which gave to the questionings of the American conscience their supreme conclusion and, in Pascal's words, brought together justice and force to decide for long centuries the fate of all humanity!"

"We are proud, M. le Président, to offer you welcome, in the name of this capital as intellectual tradition lifts us eternally toward the truths of a new day. Our country is not alone that well-loved land for whose liberation the blood of sons of the unions is mingled with that of the sons of France; our country to us means also and by right of heritage, justice, good sense and honor, and because you come to us in the name of these noble things today we dare to call you a citizen of Paris."

"Take, then, M. le Président, the incense good wishes of our city, yesterday under the menace of the Berthas and the Gothas, a citadel of the liberties of the world, today open to all noble and generous ideas, and enthusiastically acclaiming in the great citizen she has the honor to receive, the embodiment of a new ideal which comes to her."

M. Autrand, Préfet de la Seine, said:

"M. le Président, a day memorable beyond all is that on which, for the first time, a chief of the great American republic crosses the threshold of our Hôtel de Ville."

"None among our illustrious predecessors, not even those most deeply venerated for their genius and their virtues, came to sit for an instant at the hearts of the people of Paris. Thus in mourning the death of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, our fathers had felt a deep regret that they could render but a posthumous homage to the great men who had been the object of their enthusiastic veneration."

"The joy which this visit gives us is of a rare and precious sort. After an interval of four centuries, the new world now emulates Christopher Columbus, whose hardy pioneers sought to penetrate the mystery of an unexplored continent. Ours have been pre-occupations more serious—to seek to know, in an hour of need, what judgment America would pronounce upon our cause, to recognize the face and to understand the intimate thoughts of the man whom destiny had chosen to be the arbiter of the fate of civilization."

"Today we need no longer seek to imagine your features, for we see them; nor the sound of your voice, for we hear it. It is given to us to express in our very presence our gratitude and our admiration. As the terrible drama has dragged its bloody way over land and sea, your generous heart has beat in unison with the misery suffered, and has taxed itself to find succor for unhappiness."

"How can we count over the innumerable benefits of American charity, so vigilant, so methodical and so wise? Through this charity, the suffering of our prisoners has been alleviated and the specter of famine has been turned back from the invaded regions of Belgium and France. No many days since we welcomed here the American Red Cross, which in all kinds of well doing has performed prodigies, whose work has been a spectacle without precedents in its beauty and grandeur. We have seen the women of America enroll by millions in this army of human pity. The debt we owe them will not be wiped out by centuries of gratitude, and we bow respectfully before those ladies who personify them in this moment."

"Yet while you have given yourself passionately to the task of assuaging the ills of war, your noblest title to glory will yet be that you stood up as the champion of the cause of justice. How many things seemed to hold you apart from the dreadful conflict. Your intellectual training as lawyer, historian and thinker; that peaceful life of study in which, to use your own phrase, you had known no other laboratory than the world of books; the traditions of the country which had elected you to guide and direct it; the admirable farewell message of Washington warning his successors in power against any participation in what might break out in Europe."

"Well might Germany believe that you would remain the prisoner of these noble formulas. But her lawless militarism, multiplying its crimes against the rights of man, was to force the nation preeminently pacifist to draw the sword from the scabbard. In redoubling the blows of his arrogant sword upon the rock of your patience, the barbarian called forth the devouring flame in which he has been irretrievably consumed."

"When the measure of black deeds

ran full you sounded the call to arms. And by the miracle of your burning speech, by the ascendancy of your indignant conscience and your sovereign philosophy, you drew 100,000,000 men to devote themselves soul and body to the triumph of liberty over tyranny and of justice over error and iniquity."

"Today we taste the deep joy of saluting in the person of President Wilson, the nation whose valiant arms have contributed so brilliantly to the most magnificent of victories. Paris feels herself drawn irresistibly towards you, by the force of all her affinities and all her convictions. As a city of workers she inclines respectfully before your life of austere labor."

"As a center of intellectual life she admires in you the sage and the thinker whose works have enriched the human spirit. As a hearth of ardent patriotism she expresses her deep gratitude to the great friend of France. As the historic bulwark of liberty and of justice she acclaims in you the disinterested servitor of these great moral ideas, the eloquent and inflexible apostle of the rights of humanity."

President Wilson's Arrival in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—President Wilson arrived at the Bois de Boulogne station punctually at 10 o'clock. President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau being on the platform and welcoming Mr. Wilson warmly as he stepped from his carriage. Almost immediately the two presidents appeared outside the station and were greeted by a storm of cheering which spread, and never ceased, as President Wilson, entering the first carriage, drove off with President Poincaré. Bouquet after bouquet of flowers was thrown into the second carriage in which were Mrs. Wilson and Madame Poincaré. Miss Wilson and Madame Jussierand.

An escort was provided by the Garde Républicaine, while a guard of honor outside the hotel in the Rue Monceau, and nearly every one wore miniature Stars and Stripes. The enthusiasm was indescribable. The Municipal Council has unanimously decided to confer on President Wilson the title of "citizen."

At Lafayette Monument

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—On Sunday, President Wilson, after attending the service at the American Church accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Wilson, W. G. Shaw, the American Ambassador, G. Robert Lansing and General Legat, who has been appointed the President's personal attaché, laid a wreath on the Lafayette monument.

MORE ALIEN ENEMY

SHARES TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In order to assure to American ownership the full control over the important ores supplied by the American Metal Company, Ltd., and to prevent any part of it from reverting to enemy ownership after the war, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian of the United States, and the American shareholders who are the officers and managers of the company have organized a voting trust which will eliminate all enemy interest and place the control in the hands of five voting trustees for five years. Three of these, who have been named are: Henry Morgenthau, Joseph F. Guffey and Berthold Hochschild, chairman of the board of directors of the company.

Mr. Palmer has taken over 36,644 shares belonging to alien enemies, 18,620 shares having belonged to the United States citizens who have had control of the corporation. The remainder of the 70,000 shares are held by British shareholders who, in pursuance of an agreement between the alien property custodian and the British embassy, have agreed to deposit their shares with the voting trust agreement and to sell the voting trust certificates within a year to purchasers approved by the alien property custodian or his appointee. In this manner the company will soon be wholly Americanized.

HARBOR TO BE IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LYNN, Massachusetts—Development of the Lynn harbor front along the lines of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, but on a smaller scale, is engaging the attention of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. The outlook is said to be so encouraging that the promoters have succeeded in securing a special meeting of the City Council to consider the plan, which is said to involve an expenditure of \$5,000,000, the reclamation of acres of flats and marsh land, the erection of a group of four manufacturing buildings along the lines of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, and the opening of a channel to the main ship channel.

LABOR LEGISLATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon—Organized labor is preparing to introduce in the coming session of the Oregon Legislature, to convene in January, a number of measures calculated to better the condition of workers in Oregon. A measure of chief importance to be considered will be one proposing that the present minimum wage of approximately \$11.50 a week for women workers be increased. The question of equal pay for men and women engaged in similar work also is to be discussed.

## ESTHONIAN RETREAT BEFORE BOLSHEVIKI

Appeal Sent to Allies for Arms and Munitions Against Invader Who Is Alleged to Have Committed Many Atrocities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Reuter reports that an official telegram from Estonia pronounces the situation there as desperate, German troops having destroyed the railways and telegraphs between the Estonian Army and Revel, while the Bolsheviks are advancing in consequence of the Estonian Army's lack of arms and ammunition, and have reached Sonda and Antsla on the northern and southern fronts respectively.

An anti-Bolshevist Russian army has joined the Estonian forces, while the Bolshevik Government has declared the Estonian Government outlawed. The latter has appealed to the Allies to intervene with arms and ammunition. Estonian diplomatic representatives in London state that the situation has become worse since the armistice.

German troops showed bitter resentment at the Estonians' refusal to unite with Russia, while the Bolsheviks have advanced in the hope of finding food and stores in the country, which is however starving.

The Bolsheviks landed troops in Estonia from ships flying the Swedish flag, and committed many atrocities, including the removal of women in ships.

The Estonian army has only been organized since the armistice, and, as the German army of occupation carried off all the arms and ammunition, the position is serious, particularly as food scarcity is also great, the Germans having carried off the whole of this year's harvest, and stripped the country of both food and clothing.

Polish Regiments Ready

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The mission of the Polish National Commission, now in Rome, has issued an official statement announcing that, thanks to the Italian Government's effective support, a strong Polish contingent is being created in Italy, and the first Polish regiment is already in marching order, while others are in process of formation. The total force amounts to 30,000 men, and the Polish volunteers, who fought on the Italian front, are now concentrated at Brescia. The first regiment will leave for Poland by sea, sailing from a French port and disembarking at Danzig, while other regiments will proceed to Poland by land, probably through Austria.

Evacuation of Odessa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A Berlin message states that it is announced that Odessa is being evacuated, while disarmament of von Mackensen's army is proceeding systematically. A further report states that the Entente demand that the German garrison in Odessa, numbering some 4500, should surrender their arms.

Trotsky Prepares Invasion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A Berlin telegram to Le Matin states that refugees from Courland and Russia declare that Trotsky has been preparing for the invasion of Central Europe with an army comprising some 11 divisions of Red troops. The troops are reported to have been massed near Orsha in the Mohileff government on a 100-kilometer front, orders being given them to advance on Nov. 11, devastating and destroying everything. Trotsky's plan appears to have been to cooperate with German sympathizers and German troops, retreating, have abandoned their war matériel and in some cases have joined forces with Trotsky.

General Mannerheim's Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—A Helsinki message reports that the Finnish Government has accepted the resignation of the administrator, Mr. Svinhufvud and elected General Mannerheim as his successor.

Cossack Victory Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Kiev message to the Weser Zeitung states that the Don Cossacks have won an important victory over the Bolsheviks near Novochopersk in the Voloness government.

Dissensions Among Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—The Swedish naval attaché at Petrograd states that the Bolshevik leaders have heatedly discussed the question of abandoning the entire soviet régime, Messrs. Lenin and Kameneff favoring the scheme, while Messrs. Trotsky, Radek and Tchicherin wanted to hold out to the last. The vote taken gave a majority of 12 out of the 200 vote recorded, in favor of the latter course.

Riga Arms for Defense

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—Reports from Kovno state that the German troops, having left Pskoff, the Bolsheviks are approaching Central Livonia. With a view to protecting the corn-producing territory on which the Riga population depends, the National Council at Riga has or-

ganized a force to resist the Bolsheviks, who are being assisted by German voluntary troops, mostly composed of natives of the Baltic provinces, who served in the German Army.

French Ambassador Returns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Le Matin announces that M. Noulens, French Ambassador to Russia, has left Archangel on a Russian yacht and is traveling to France via England.

NEW DISPUTE OVER CALLING REICHSTAG

President Warns Deputies of Approaching Convocation in Defiance of Ebert Ministry—Socialists Issue Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—News from Germany affords no clear view of the situation there, but it is officially announced that the Prussian Government has decided that the elections for the Constituent Assembly in Prussia are to be held eight days after the elections for the German Constituent Assembly, while Herr Fehrenbach, President of the Reichstag, has apparently warned the deputies to prepare for that body's convocation shortly, on the ground that the Entente will not negotiate with a German government devoid of parliamentary basis, and that Herr Ebert and his colleagues will take no step in the matter.

The Socialist press protests strongly against Herr Fehrenbach's action and predicts that it will have no real result, since only the Conservatives and Center will respond to the summons. Meanwhile, a Munich message states that Kurt Eisner discussed the question of a separate agreement with the Entente representatives, at his official residence on Dec. 10. He is also reported to have had a fruitless interview with Dr. Liebknecht for the purpose of persuading the latter to desist from an agitation that threatens to break up the German states.

Germany Reports Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Dresden message states that it is learned in competent quarters that the German Government and the Czechoslovak republic have concluded a provisional agreement, by which Germany will supply 15,000 tons of coal and coke monthly, in exchange for 70,000 tons of lignite. The Czechs will also permit the export of limited quantities of jam, dried fruits and other produce, while Germany will supply electrical plants and chemicals, including potash.

The treaty also regulates the railway and shipping traffic across the frontier.

Soldiers Resist Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The soldiers council of the fourth German Army has issued a proclamation urging the troops to resist Bolshevism, and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger reports that the troops on the eastern front refused to admit through the German lines the Russian Bolsheviks invited by the Berlin soviet executive to attend the forthcoming congress of German soviets.

Kaiser Names Representative

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Vossische Zeitung reports that the former Kaiser has given Prince Eitel Friedrich authority to represent him in all cases concerning the former Prussian royal house, while a Berlin message states that the royal revenues for December were paid to all the royal personages who remained in Germany.

Bolshevist Harangue Ignored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message reports that an infantry division of the Guards entered the capital on Friday and refused to listen to the president of the Berlin Soviet executive who attempted to harangue the troops. Meanwhile a cavalry division of guards has appealed to the government for the disarming of all those who desired to wear arms, this being intended as a demonstration against the Spartacus group.

The Only Obstacle

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—In an interview with the Berlingske Tidende's Berlin correspondent, Herr Scheidemann declared that the German political situation was improving, and if only some 50 people were arrested, the whole Spartacus movement would probably be suppressed. The government, however, will not use violence, he said, although it will probably have to disarm the supporters of the Spartacus extremists eventually.

YALE CLOSES FALL TERM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Demobilization of the Students Army Training Corps and the Naval Unit at Yale University was practically completed on Saturday with the close of the fall term, and with the opening of the winter term on Jan. 2, 1919, the university will be ready to resume its regular schedule for which plans have not been fully formulated as yet.

## CHANGES NOTED IN IRISH NATIONALISM

Sir Edward Carson Says Sinn Fein Policy Is Being Forced by Roman Catholic Bishops on Nationalist Candidates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Edward Carson has addressed the following letter to the editor of The Morning Post from Belfast:

"In the midst of the general election I doubt if the electors of Great Britain have any idea of the evolution of nationalism which is progressing in Ireland. The policy of Sinn Fein is now in many cases being forced by Roman Catholic bishops upon candidates and electors hitherto professing to be 'constitutional' nationalists."

What Sinn Fein means is well illustrated by the speech made by G. G. Walsh at Blackpool Bridge and reported in the Cork Examiner of Dec. 7. "They were not pro-Germans, they were pro-Irish, and their sympathies went to Germany in the early stages of the war. . . . The Irish people were not, in the sense alleged, pro-German, but if the devil himself and all the devils in hell were up against the British, the Irish people would be pro-devil and pro-hell."

"Cardinal Logue has advised in several places the withdrawal of the Nationalist candidate in favor of the Sinn Fein candidate, and has advised the people 'to go straight to work and vote for the Sinn Fein candidate,' although he states, 'no one, I think, could suspect me of favoring the Sinn Fein policy. I have never concealed my view of its futility.'"

"In constituencies where Nationalist candidates are allowed to stand in lieu of the Sinn Fein, the candidate is required to sign the following declaration: 'I promise to support the claim of Ireland as an independent nation to unrestricted self-determination, and to support Ireland's appeal for such at the Peace Conference.'"

"This was signed by Mr. Harrison, who sat in the last Parliament for East Tyrone as a supporter of Mr. John Dillon."

The attitude of Sinn Fein toward our heroes who have fallen in the war may be gauged by a Sinn Fein advertisement, which appeared lately in the press, which talked of the damned souls of men who made the supreme sacrifice."

"I cannot find a single Nationalist candidate who has made it his policy to demand that the Home Rule Act should be put into force. The issue is daily becoming clearer, and it is—separation or union. In Ulster we demand closer union."

Advice to Parish Priests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Under the heading, "Archbishop Walsh and the Elections 1895-1918," The Irish Times has reprinted a letter that the Roman Catholic Archbishop Walsh addressed to his parish priests on July 18, 1895, on the eve of the general election. The letter directs their attention once more to "the salutary provisions contained in the National Synod of Mayo 1900 on the subject of the action of the clergy in political affairs."

"These provisions," it reads, "are contained chiefly in the statutes of the synod, numbers 249-252. They impress on us the impropriety of dealing at all in our churches with secular matters such as political elections, and they lay down with great emphasis and precision the conditions under which alone such matters should be dealt with by the clergy, even outside the church."

"As is prescribed in these statutes, whatever action is taken by the clergy in connection with the elections, whether of members of Parliament or of representatives of the people on local bodies, should be kept not only outside the church, but outside the pulpit."

ITALIAN MISSION DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—At a Bolshevik meeting, attended chiefly by Italian Socialists and presided over by Arturo Giovannitti, editor of the Liberator, resolutions were passed denouncing the Italian Mission to the United States.

SHIP PROPOSAL PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Proposals that the United States Government award contracts to Chinese shipyards for the construction of ships to the value of \$32,500,000, meet serious objection in the San Francisco Labor Council, which takes the ground that these ships should not be built in the yards of any foreign power. Action was also taken against the manning of American ships by foreign seamen.

WAR CABINET TO LOSE GEN. SMUTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The wish expressed by General Smuts to retire from the Imperial War Cabinet, now that the war is over, is due to a constitutional reason, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns on inquiry at General Smuts' headquarters. His appointment was entirely a war measure and now that the urgency and the agony of the war are over, General Smuts feels that his presence is no longer justified on the government executive. A general election has occurred, and the Prime Minister should be free to reconstitute his Cabinet as he thinks best. Not being responsible in his quality of South African, to either of the legislative bodies of Great Britain, General Smuts feels it is incumbent upon him to relinquish his post.

It now rests with Mr. Lloyd George to decide the most fitting moment at which General Smuts can be relieved of his responsibilities. Meanwhile, he and General Botha, who arrives in London tomorrow, will attend the Peace Conference as South Africa's representatives.

His resignation, it is thought, will not take place immediately, but General Smuts will relinquish his responsibilities as soon as circumstances permit.

Lieut.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, K.C., member of the Imperial War Cabinet, is a man of varied accomplishments. He has shown a remarkable record both as scholar, lawyer, soldier and statesman. His first home was at Bovenplaats, near Malmesbury in Cape Colony, and he was educated at Victoria College, Stellenbosch. Later he went to England, and at Cambridge he greatly distinguished himself, taking a double first and gaining the gold medal in the law tripos. Returning to South Africa, he practiced at the bar of Johannesburg, the capital of the Transvaal, and at the outbreak of the South African war, he was State Attorney of the Transvaal Republic. He joined the Boer forces, and held a command under de la Rey, being given supreme command in 1901. The conclusion of peace saw him playing a most important part in the reconstruction of South Africa, the old national enemies being forgotten in the desire to promote the unity of Boer and Briton under one government. In that noble work he gained the respect and confidence of all sections of the community.

In the Great War he has rendered most valuable service to the British Empire and the cause of human freedom generally. He first acted as General Botha's able second in command of the campaign in German Southwest Africa. Later he successfully conducted the campaign in East Africa as general in command. His public speeches on vital questions connected with the war have proved valuable contributions, and have dealt with such intricate problems as the League of Nations, tropical Africa, and the German Colonies.

Colored Yarn

A Timely Gift for the Holidays

Finest Grade for fancy knitting

Colors Garnet, Purple, Navy, Canary, Olive, Drab, Baby Blue, Baby Pink, Old Rose, Light Green, Dark Green.

Direct by mail from the makers at practically wholesale prices.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFER

On receipt of \$5.00 we will send you, by mail, in carton attractively wrapped in Holiday paper—all ready to give—4 skeins of Victory Brand all-worsted yarn (enough for average sized sweater) any color and same quality as described above or from our staple line of Navy, Khaki, White, and Oxford dyes.

We make all grades. Write for samples and prices.

LINCOLN YARN CO., 97 Bedford St., BOSTON, MASS.

Hear Dr. Beland

Postmaster-General of Canada under Laurier, on

MY THREE YEARS IN A GERMAN PRISON

Symphony Hall

Boston, Mass.

TONIGHT

DR. BELAND

Will be introduced by HON. JOHN L. BATES

Dr. Beland was exchanged last June for the head of the Krupp firm in England, a brother of Prince von Bismarck.

Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Symphony Hall and Herlick's

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

A Special Value For Men

—A good sensible Winter boot at a moderate price

IN heavy grain leather, waterproof soles and heels, in tan and black, blucher style.

—A well made, serviceable boot of good style, just the right type of boot to keep the feet dry and comfortable in Winter weather.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

A Special Value For Men

—A good sensible Winter boot at a moderate price

IN heavy grain leather, waterproof soles and heels, in tan and black, blucher style.

—A well made, serviceable boot of good style, just the right type of boot to keep the feet dry and comfortable in Winter weather.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

A Special Value For Men

—A good sensible Winter boot at a moderate price

IN heavy grain leather, waterproof soles and heels, in tan and black, blucher style.

—A well made, serviceable boot of good style, just the right type of boot to keep the feet dry and comfortable in Winter weather.

Thayer McNeil Company



## DANISH LECTURER ON HANS ANDERSEN

Young Andersen's Surroundings  
Helped to Kindle His Imagination—Ancient Customs and  
Legends Lingered There

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 15.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—His first childhood was spent in the single little room we all know so well from the descriptions in his fairy tales, continued Dr. Helweg in his lecture in the new department of Scandinavian studies at University College; the great bed with its calico curtains; the old chest of drawers containing the most wonderful toys and dolls, on the top of which there were knick-knacks and vases with fresh flowers; the bed furniture and the window curtains as white as snow, his mother's pride; pictures of Napoleon and other great men on the wall, and over his father's workshop near the window a shelf with books. We also remember from the fairy tales the shining black stove through which the shepherdess and the chimney-sweeper disappeared. Then there was the kitchen with its plates and cooking utensils, and, finally, perhaps the most wonderful of all, the ladder leading to the loft where outside the window, in the rain-gutter next to the neighbor's house, stood a large box full of earth, in which grew chives and parsley, his mother's only garden. We all remember it from the "Snow Queen," where it is still blowing with wonderful roses.

His only relations outside his home were his grandparents. His father's mother came to their house every day, especially to see her little grandson, for he was her darling, the joy and pride of her age. He describes her as a cheerful, quiet, very amiable old woman with mild blue eyes and a delicate form. Such is also the picture of the many grandmothers we meet with in his fairy tales. Unfortunately, also, this beautiful picture we have to tone down, if the truth must be told, Andersen's grandmother was both ambitious and vain. She had had to bear many disappointments in her life. Now she set all her hope and all her pride in this boy, and therefore she told him stories of her grandmother who, according to her saying, was the offspring of a noble family in Cassel and had eloped with an actor. All this has now been proved to be mere fiction, as well as what she told Hans Christian about her husband possessing a farm which had been burned, and therewith his family ruined. Andersen's grandfather had never been anything but a shoemaker.

In these surroundings he grew up "pious and superstitious," as he says. The combination of these two words "pious" and "superstitious" which might seem the one to exclude the other, is characteristic of Andersen and his fairy tales. Everywhere there we see pious mingled with the grossest superstition.

All Hans Andersen's immediate surroundings were calculated to kindle his imagination. Odense itself is one of the oldest towns in Denmark, and derives its name from that of Odin. Its cathedral, St. Knud's, now stands where St. Alban's was founded by English monks in the Ninth Century. At the time of Andersen, Odense was a place where many customs of a bygone period still prevailed; it was still teeming with old Danish folk-stories and legends.

Hans Christian's schooling was very deficient, to put it mildly. He was first of all sent to a dame's school, but when she once forgot the promise she had given his mother not to employ the birch-rod on him, and gave him a rap with the birch, he got up and went home. His mother then sent him to another school where, in order to prevent the bigger boys from running down little Hans Christian who played in the school yard, the master would take him by the hand and walk about with him. His dearest playmate here was the only girl in the school; to her he gave a promise that she should be a dairymaid at his castle when he was a gentleman. On his slate he drew the castle to her and told her that he was of noble birth.

When he was only 13 years old his mother married again, another shoemaker. Hans Andersen's stepfather interfered with the boy's education still less than his own father had done. When his mother went out for her work the boy sat alone at home, played with his little theater, made clothes for his dolls and read as many plays as he could lay his hands upon.

His mother wanted him to do some useful work, "not in order to earn money," as she said, but that she might know where he was and what he was doing. She thought that the highest goal he might reach was to become a well-to-do tailor, to which trade his adroitness in making clothes for his dolls seemed to point the way. As a sort of preparation to this work he was taken by his grandmother to a cloth manufactory. He actually worked there for a short time until the horse-play of his fellow journeymen frightened him away and his mother promised that he should never go there again.

town, for there were some who took a compassionate interest in this queer boy, tried in vain to get him into the grammar school through the influence of Prince Christian, at that time Governor of the island of Funen, later King Christian VIII. But the prince did not see anything remarkable in young Andersen when he called him to the castle, and so Hans Christian was sent to the free school where he was taught scripture, arithmetic and writing. He was very lazy and did not even learn how to spell properly. Through the greater part of his life his orthography was anything but perfect.

After his confirmation, on which occasion he walked up the aisle of St. Knud's in his long boots which creaked loudly so that the whole congregation to his great joy could hear they were there, he had to make his choice of life. His mother still wanted him to be a tailor and was supported in her wish by his grandmother. But Hans Christian had no inclination for this noble trade and tried to take the matter in his own hand. He had saved a small sum of money, about 30 shillings, and with this in his pocket he wanted to go to Copenhagen. When his mother in her astonishment asked him why he would go there, "To become famous," he answered, "You go through a fearful lot of hardship first and then you become famous."

It was on Sept. 6 that Hans Christian Andersen got off the mail coach on Frideriksborg Bakke, a small hill outside Copenhagen, where from the high road you catch the first glimpse of the steeples and towers of the town. With his small bundle of clothes in his hand, he left the high road and walked through the park and the long avenue leading to the city. He was 17 years of age and knew next to nothing about life. His first walk after having found a tavern where he could stay for the night, was to the theater. He walked round it several times and looked up at the walls: This was the place he had longed most of all to see in Copenhagen. A man came up to him and offered him a ticket, and as Andersen thought he would make him a present of it, he thanked him so effusively that the man, thinking the lad was making fun of him, got into a furious rage and poor Hans Christian knew nothing better than to take to his heels. This was his first experience in Copenhagen, but it was far from being the most adventurous which was to meet him in the capital. The next step was to introduce himself to the great danseuse Madam Schall by means of a letter of recommendation from a citizen of Odense. She knew neither the man who had written the letter nor Odense; and when Andersen, in order to show her how he could dance, took off his long boots and, using his large hat as a tambourine, began cutting the strangest capers, the lady hastened to have him removed. She many years afterwards told Andersen that she took him to be an escaped lunatic.

Next Andersen went to the director of the National Theater, and asked for an engagement, and when he was answered that he was too thin for the stage, he exclaimed in his naïveté, "Oh, when once I get a permanent engagement with a salary of 100 rigsdaler (six dollars) I shall get fat enough." But he was told that only educated people were engaged for the stage, and then he was dismissed.

As he had now only about half a crown left, he had to make his choice—either to return by ship to Odense and be the laughing-stock of the whole town, or apprentice himself to a trade. He chose the last alternative, but in the joiner's workshop where he stayed only one day, he had the same experience as in the cloth manufactory at Odense; the joke and rudeness of his fellow journeymen drove him away.

It was at this point when all issues seemed closed to him that his good fortune led him to the house of the Italian singing master Siboni, who that evening was having a dinner party at which the famous poet Baggesen, the composer Weyse and many other celebrities were present. Andersen told the whole story of his life to the maid-servant who opened the door to him, and after a while she came back with the whole company. This awkward, tall youth, who never was taken into the festively lighted room, caused much sympathy when he sang to the accompaniment of Siboni, and recited scenes from Holberg. When at last overcome by the feeling of his miserable situation he burst into tears, the whole company applauded. A collection was made for him on the spot, and Siboni promised to give him singing lessons.

This was the first door opened to him, the very first step on his way to celebrity. But the goal was still far away. He became a pupil at the singing school of the Opera, but when his voice changed, it suddenly disappeared. Then he tried as a pupil at the dancing school belonging to the Royal Theater, without making great progress in this art. He succeeded, however, in seeing his own name on the poster once which caused him the most infinite joy, although he appeared in the most inferior rôle possible. His voice after a long while returned, and he was once more admitted to the singing school. But finally the director of the theater declared him to be equally unfit for all branches of art.

INTERIM FOREST AUTHORITY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An interim forest authority has been appointed to make preliminary arrangements for developing afforestation in the United Kingdom. The members are: The Right Hon. F. D. Acland, M. P. (chairman), Lord Clinton, Major David Davies, M. P., Colonel Walter Stewart-Pothringham, Brigadier-General Lord Lovat, K. C. V. O., K. T. Mr. T. B. Ponsonby, Mr. R. L. Robinson, and Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, M. P. Mr. R. L. Robinson has relinquished the position of superintending inspector for forestry in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The temporary address of the authority in England is 1 Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.

## PHLOGISTON PERIOD OF CHEMISTRY

This is the eighth of a series of articles on some of the commoner phases of chemistry. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 2, July 11, Sept. 18, Oct. 4, Oct. 16, Oct. 25 and Nov. 5.

The theory of phlogiston was generally accepted during about three-fourths of the Eighteenth Century. In the light of more modern discovery it has been shown to be entirely erroneous; but it was held by many with great tenacity, including some of the most notable chemists of the period. Combustion and the oxidation of metals must always have been of great interest to observers. What, they must have asked time and again, happened when such common bodies as wood or coal burned, and what took place when metals lost their metallic properties and changed into powders entirely different in appearance to the metal from which they were derived?

Becher was among the first to suggest that in both cases a combustible substance, called by him the terra pinguis, escaped. Clutching at this notion, Stahl developed it into the theory of phlogiston. He assumed that all combustible matter, and all matter capable of being calcined, contained a substance, "phlogiston," a hypothetical substance which was always evolved, he held, during the process of burning and calcination. If a body burned readily, it must have contained more phlogiston than one which did not burn so easily. Thus coal was very rich in phlogiston, because it was readily consumed and little was afterward left of a non-combustible nature. When coal was mixed with many metallic oxides and the mixture heated strongly, a metal was produced. The explanation given was that the phlogiston of the coal combined with the metallic oxide forming the metal. So that metals were supposed to consist of phlogiston plus a metallic calx (oxide).

The theory of phlogiston is quite the reverse of modern ideas. According to the former, metals were compounds, whereas nowadays metals are looked upon as elements. The phlogiston theory held that calcination was reduction because of the elimination of phlogiston; nowadays calcination is known to be oxidation, the opposite of reduction. The phlogistonists were aware that during the burning of a substance, while the "fire principle," the phlogiston—escaped, there was invariably a gain in weight; and conversely there was a loss in weight after phlogiston had been added to a body. Thus metallic oxides got by burning metals weighed more than the original metal; and contrariwise! But this anomaly did not weigh heavily with the early adherents of the theory. They exemplified once again the tendency of the human mind to ignore whatever facts might tend to upset its cherished beliefs. They held to the theory as blindly as did ever the alchemists to their credulous theories on the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone. It has to be remembered, however, that in those days quantitative analysis was given little heed, because the importance of mass had not been recognized. But strange as it may seem, there were among phlogistonists those who actually suggested as a way out of the dilemma, that their "fire-principle" possessed a negative weight. Could human ingenuity possibly be imagined more depraved than this?

Stahl spent his days promulgating the theory of phlogiston and contributing little to practical chemistry. In spite of the theory, and notwithstanding the fact that it was held by many chemists of note up to the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century, much progress was made in chemical discovery. Margraff was one of the best analysts of his day. He it was who first distinguished between alumina and lime, and established the relation between the sulphates of calcium, barium and potassium. Scheele of Sweden was the greatest chemical discoverer of his time. He isolated chlorine, discovered independently ammonia, hydrochloric acid and oxygen. He discovered also hydrofluoric acid, molybdenic, tungstic, and arsenic acids, as well as lactic, gallic, pyrogallic, oxalic, citric, tartaric, malic and uric acids. He isolated glycerin and milk sugar, and prepared hydrocyanic acid. Truly a brilliant record. Further he proved graphite to be a form of carbon, and determined the chemical composition of sulphureted and arsenureted hydrogen gases. Scheele was little of a theorist; he confined his activities almost entirely to the practical side of his subject.

Joseph Black, who was a professor of chemistry first in Glasgow and afterward in Edinburgh universities, published only three papers, but they were sufficient to assure him a lasting place among chemical discoverers. One of these was entitled "Experiments Upon Magnesia Alba, Quicklime, and Other Alkaline Substances." Therein he distinguished between quicklime and limestone, and showed that limestone contains carbon dioxide gas. It was a very important discovery, opening up the way as it did, among other things, to new conceptions of compounds. Black established the difference between the mild and caustic alkalis, showing the relationship of carbon dioxide to the former. His name will also remain associated with the discovery of latent heat and specific heat, and he was the first experimenter to determine the amount of heat required to convert ice into water.

One of the greatest British chemists of this period was Joseph Priestley. Priestley's name will ever remain associated with the discovery of oxygen. His work gave a great impetus to the study of the gases, and had an incalculable influence on chemical theory. It had been for long maintained that air was an elemental body, but Priestley was able to separate from it a gas, called oxygen, which was clearly established to be the body

which played such an important part in combustion and oxidation. He thus proved that air was not a simple substance; and he initiated incidentally the art of eudiometry or gas analysis. Priestley had been a minister of religion before he became engrossed in the study of natural phenomena; and it would appear that in his later days his religious and political opinions made him obnoxious to the dominant church and state parties. In consequence, like many another who preferred to retain liberty of conscience, he found a refuge in the hospitable American land in 1791. Priestley discovered independently nitric oxide, sulphur dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen chloride, nitrous oxide, as well as oxygen.

Henry Cavendish was another great natural philosopher of this period. He was acquainted with nearly every branch of physical science, was a capable astronomer and a first-rate mathematician. He did excellent work on specific heats and thermometry. He determined accurately the proportion of hydrogen and carbon-dioxide gases, and established the uniformity of atmospheric air. But the greatest discovery he made was the composition of water. He proved water to be, not an element, but a compound of the gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Incidentally, he also analyzed "natural water," and was able to explain "hardness" as due to dissolved substances (carbonate of lime, etc.) in the water. Priestley had held, during the time he was engaged on his experimental work, that the phlogiston theory of Stahl greatly erred; and undoubtedly he was laying the foundation of facts which were before long to shatter completely this hypothesis. This actually happened when they came to be arranged under the masterly handling of the great French chemist, Lavoisier.

## KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO TRIESTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—Trieste gave full vent to its feelings on the occasion of the King's recent visit. Crowds were waiting when the torpedo destroyer Audace, which brought him, made its appearance, accompanied by two torpedo boats and a numerous company of aeroplanes. The motor cars which took King Victor Emmanuel, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Mayor of Trieste, and the rest of the royal party from the landing place to the Town Hall had to go almost at a foot's pace through the cheering crowds. Indeed, if it was not "Roses, roses, all the way" it was "Christians and Catholics and laurals all the way," for the ladies and the children had provided a wealth of flowers in honor of their sovereign. The big bell of the commune was ringing, the sirens on the shipping in the harbor were sounding, tricolored flags waved from the houses on either side of the way and the windows were filled with eager people cheering and waving handkerchiefs or flags.

The enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, perhaps, when the King came out upon the balcony of the Town Hall, he was visibly moved by his reception, and then the cheering gave place to the sound of the "Canto di Mamel," "Fratelli d'Italia" (Brothers of Italy), sung with immense feeling by the vast crowds which filled the Piazza d'Italia and who could rejoice that day, that at last their long time of waiting was over and they were united to the mother country.

The procession was reformed after a time and the motor cars and their attendants, the throngs of people, made their way to the ancient cathedral of S. Just, while the bands played some of the songs so dear to the "Irridenti" Italians, such as "Le Campanie di S. Giusto" and "O Trieste del mio cuore, ti verremo liberar," as well as some of the favorites of the Italian soldiers. After he had visited the cathedral the King went to the castle where, from the great tower, he was able to see Trieste with its harbor and its shipping spread out before him. He went to the chief barracks (caserna Grande) with its memories of Oberdan and to the palace of the Governor where he appeared on the balcony, together with the Generals Diaz and Badoglio, to the delight of the cheering throngs; and when he finally reemerged on the Audace, which was to take him back to Venice, it was to the accompaniment of more flower throwing and more cheering, and of cries to the "Liberator King" to come back again to Trieste.

CITRUS FRUIT PRICES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—By the Citrus Fruits Order, the Food Controller has fixed maximum prices for lemons and for oranges, except for oranges of the Mandarin varieties. The order contains provisions regulating prices on brokers' sales and wholesale sales, and also prices on retail sales, the prices on retail sales being for lemons 10 per pound and for oranges 10d. per pound. The order applies to the whole of the United Kingdom.

B. F. Bailey & Co.  
Dry Goods Commission Merchants  
10 Thomas Street,  
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

White Goods, Quilts,  
Cotton Damasks,  
Cotton Towels, Linens,  
Cotton Dress Goods

Accounts of kindred lines solicited

## OIL-BEARING ROCK ABUNDANT IN WEST

Shales Pronounced by Experts  
Capable of Producing Vast  
Quantities of Fuel—Effort  
Is Made to Exploit Industry

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in the issues of The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 11 and Dec. 14.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WINNEMUCCA, Nevada—"There is no oil in oil-shale." That is a phrase used by chemists connected with the Bureau of Mines in an endeavor to correct many popular misconceptions. They explain that the oil obtained from shale is manufactured. What is, in this age, called oil-shale, is rock containing resins and waxes from disintegration of plant remains. Rarely is there a trace of animal fat. Shale was formed in water.

Oil-shale, as a matter of fact, is found on many parts of the earth's surface, in varying quantity and quality. It is said that oil was made from shale in the United States before the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania. It has been manufactured in Scotland, on a commercial scale, for 60 years. Undoubtedly oil-shale, or shale-oil, must sometime become a greater industry in this country than petroleum production has ever been.

Carl H. Beal of the Bureau of Mines is quoted as saying: "I think we have about reached the zenith of our oil production. Our oil fields have been more completely worked than those of any other country."

Mark L. Requa, oil expert connected with the Fuel Administration, has been quoted thus: "The Geological Survey made a very interesting computation which would indicate that we have exhausted about 40 per cent of the entire known petroleum resources of the country. The survey has made another calculation, which shows that the known oil-shales will produce a quantity of oil much in excess of the petroleum estimate I have quoted."

Travelers who have crossed the State of Colorado on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad have looked at many strata of oil-shale, among other things, in the marvelously eroded hills and mountains along that scenic route. These strata are nearly always horizontal. They are much the same in Utah, although presenting some evidence of eruptive forces. In Nevada, however, the shale occurs in Elko County, in ledges generally inclined about 45 degrees, plainly marking a portion of the circumference of volcanic upheavals which can only be imagined. Farther west, what were once shales have been distilled by heat, and now appear as chalk ledges. The geologists' promoters have announced in the last year that shale could be gathered from the surface by means of steam shovels; that, in cave-in or open-stope mining methods might be used on the horizontal strata; and, in fact, some literature now in circulation would seem to indicate that to get oil from oil-shale would be almost as simple a process as picking berries.

H. R. J. Conacher, assistant managing director of the shale-oil works at Pumpherson, Scotland, visited the various shale fields in Colorado, Utah and Nevada the first of last October, as an expert. He believes it will be found necessary, or, at least, advantageous, to work the shale ledges by common mining methods; that is, by shafts and tunnels. He thinks the various shales he examined will prove to be richer than those worked in Scotland.

Results of experiments to date indicate that it is safe to say a barrel of crude oil will be obtained from a ton of fairly rich shale. So far as experiments have gone, a loss of 40 to 60 per cent has been suffered in refining this crude oil. (This fact is never mentioned in literature of "promoters.") Chemists say better results will be obtained.

Oil-shale is queer stuff—to the man who knows little about it. Some rather poor specimens burn freely when touched by the fire of a match; some very rich pieces will not burn at all. A regular old-time Nevada prospector

Jiffy-Jell  
Flavors in Vials  
In Jiffy-Jell the flavor comes in liquid form in vials. They are made from fresh, ripe fruit. They give to Jiffy-Jell a wealth of fresh-fruit taste. With Jiffy-Jell you can make a delicious dessert in an instant. It comes ready-sweetened, so it saves your sugar. And it costs but a trifle. A single package serves six. There are 10 flavors, but we suggest Loganberry or Pineapple. Try it today. It will bring you a new conception of gelatine desserts. 2 Packages for 25 Cents. At Your Grocer's. Jiffy-Jell—Waukesha, Wisconsin (361)

State Street Trust Co.  
MAIN OFFICE  
33 STATE STREET  
COPY SQUARE BRANCH  
178 BRISTOL STREET  
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH  
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

who has headquarters in Winnemucca tells remarkable stories of a prospecting trip in Northern Elko County, in search of desirable shale lands. He found shale, of course. There are miles and miles of it in Nevada. He found balls of pure paraffin in sand strata under some shale. He discovered springs that flow from gas pressure one day and are quiet the next. He brought specimens of a brown gum which came from under a stratum of shale. Crushed, this gum is easily reduced to impalpable fineness, and it seems perfectly soluble in water.

This particular prospector pointed out the Casper (Wyoming) oil field in 1885 it is said; he recommended San Juan County, Utah, in 1895; he was active in the development of the Los Angeles oil field; he was one of the discoverers of the famous National Mine a dozen years ago; and he has gone forth, when occasion arose, and found copper, manganese, potash, tungsten, and other things.

The most interesting development in his quest of the shale country, in his estimation, was water produced, or released, in a trial distillation of some shale. He had no reason to think this product anything but water; but, following the true prospector's intuition, he brought a bottle filled with the fluid home with him.

RECENTLY long articles have been noticed in newspapers of Denver, Colorado, and Reno, Elko and Winnemucca, Nevada, telling of "commercial" shale-oil plants. No doubt such articles have appeared in many newspapers.

## AGREEMENT OVER CHILEAN NITRATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An agreement has been arrived at between the Chilean Government and the nitrate of soda executive for the supply by the Chilean Government of 680,000 tons approximately of nitrates. Mr. Winston Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, signed the agreement on behalf of the nitrate of soda executive, and the Chilean Ambassador in London for the latter's government, who, on behalf of the Chilean nitrate-producing companies, undertakes to deliver the nitrates at the price of 12s. 6d. per quintal. The Chilean Government also agrees to furnish the names of the Chilean producers supplying the nitrates. The vendors are also to pay the export duty. The deliveries are to be apportioned over the following periods: 320,000 tons during September, 1918, 120,000 tons during October, 1918, 120,000 tons during November, 1918, 120,000 tons during December, 1918.

On the other hand, the nitrate of soda executive undertakes to supply petroleum, coal and bags for the manufacture of the nitrates. The prices for coal and petrol to be so arranged that the users of coal have no advantage over those using oil, and vice versa. The bags are to be supplied at 14d. each c. i. f. Chile.

It is considered that the amount of 680,000 tons is a large quantity, in view of the progress made in the manufacture of synthetic nitrates in European countries where, it is maintained, large stocks must be already in existence. With the termination of the war the outlook from the farmers' point of view, therefore, should be favorable.

A point also not to be lost sight of is the general use which is often made of sulphate of ammonia which, in many cases, is preferred in place of nitrates of soda. It is felt in some quarters that the Central Powers have not regarded the agreement with Chile in a favorable aspect because of their open endeavor to thwart its execution in Chile. It is rumored that negotiations have not yet been instituted with regard to the purchase of the 1919 production of nitrates, though the agreement calls for their due institution. It is thought probable that the change which has taken place in world conditions since the agreement was signed may have caused the powers concerned to hesitate to commit themselves.

MAZOLA  
The old familiar fried foods and pastries are better than ever when cooked with Mazola. Get a can from your grocer today—and ask him for the Mazola Recipe Book. CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. P. O. Box 161, New York

Yes! We can sell  
Overstocks  
This is our specialty, finding markets for manufacturers and jobbers' overstocks. All classes of slow selling merchandises are included. Write us fully concerning any stock that doesn't seem to move. HEGGBLADE & CO. 1104 W. O. W. Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 505)  
Land Reform Versus Socialism  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Now that the war is over, every thoughtful citizen of every country turns his thought to the task of reconstruction. That there was, and is, much that is wrong in every country, every student of social economy must admit, and how to right the differences of opinion in such questions as capital and labor requires consideration. In Russia, we have the example of exactly what causes a nation's downfall. Whichever way we view the problem of Russia, we are forced to the conclusion that Russia's primary trouble is land hunger. The socialists with high ideals have offered many brands of socialism as a solution of all labor problems. All must admit the earnest altruism of the individuals in the socialist movement, but theories with only a nebulous basis can never build up an ordered social structure giving equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none. Now a little screw loose will cause the whole wagon to founder, and if we turn our attention to the fundamental of all our social structure—the land—we may discover that there is something radically wrong with our land system.

What the peoples of the earth need to right the wrongs of inequality of wealth may be found in the solution of the land question, for all wealth comes primarily from land. Perhaps after all, what the world reformers need is land reform and not socialism. Not equal distribution, but equal opportunities to the only storehouse of all wealth; not so much nationalization of land as nationalization of land values. For the people create land values by their presence as communities, and not to the people these values belong, and not to the possessor of the land. The world can no longer turn a deaf ear to the reformer. If part of the world is satisfied to leave things as they are, the other part is not, and if part of the world lifts its complaining voice against socialism and Bolshevism, let it formulate some remedy for the evils arising from "sweating." I, for one, have heard no voice of constructive policy raised to offset the great oncoming tide of the mob with the power to rule with a club and am convinced that unless the land reform movement lies the solution of many of our social evils. We hear it said that there is no such thing as land monopoly in this country of the United States, but it is an axiom that wherever there is a labor difficulty it can be traced directly or indirectly to land monopoly in some form. May the thinkers of this fair land listen to this voice of one crying in the wilderness, and look earnestly into this subject.

(Signed)  
(MRS.) ALICE M. CAPORE.  
Waban, Massachusetts, Dec. 4, 1918.

## NEW MOTOR INVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAMBURG, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Hamburgischer correspondent reports that a Danish engineer, named Eilshøj, has invented a new steam engine, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the motor industry; for its boiler is so small that exigency of space will no longer be an obstacle to the employment of steam power. A Danish firm, Nilsen and Winter, as well as several Swedish and Norwegian companies, have bought the invention.



Gifts Appreciated  
by Men and Boys  
The place where a man shops the year around is a good place to find a Holiday Gift to please him.

Judging by their presence in Holiday time, women, especially, recognize the good sense of buying a man's gift or boy's gift in a Store for Men and Boys.

Here are listed some of the articles offered in great variety:

Gloves, Neckwear, Mufflers, Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Caps, Leather Necessaries, House Coats, Bath Robes, Pajamas, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Cane, Full Dress Accessories

Gift Certificate to any amount if you wish "him" to make his own selection.

MACULLAR PARKER  
COMPANY  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"  
BOSTON

To hang any light-weight article to Walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use

Moore Push-Pins  
(Glass Heads, Steel Points)  
For Heavy Pictures, Clocks, etc., use  
Moore Push-less Hangers  
(The Hanger with the Twist)

10c At Stationery, Photo-supply and Hardware Stores. In Canada, 12c per unit. Sold where the Moore Push-Pin Emblem is displayed. Samples and booklet free. MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. Dept. 40, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



BUTTE, MONTANA,  
CLOSING EPISODE

Ten-Day Complete Shutdown  
Followed by Half-Way Quar-  
antine — Saloons Are Opened  
but Churches Remain Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—A recital of developments in the quarantine situation in this city makes an interesting chronicle. As previously stated in The Christian Science Monitor, Butte was under a half-way quarantine until Nov. 11, when bounds were removed by the saloons opening, which caused vigorous complaint from closed theaters, etc. For two weeks business in Butte was unmolested by the boards of health, but the schools, city library, etc., were still kept closed.

Then, because of an alleged increase in the epidemic, the County Board of Health passed a motion to close all but absolutely essential business houses in both city and county. This was done without consulting the city authorities and in retaliation for alleged usurpation of powers, the city announced that the rules of the County Board of Health would not be obeyed by the city officials.

Martial law was threatened, but was avoided by the City Board of Health finally agreeing to the county rules, at the insistence of a member of the State Board of Health, sent post haste to Butte, by the Governor. The lid then went on tight, and Butte recently emerged from a complete 10-day shutdown of all business houses not classed as absolutely essential. The city then went on a half-ration, saloons, clothing stores, groceries, etc., being open, but schools, churches, etc., being still closed.

The 10-day period referred to has been almost a catastrophe to many merchants who have heavy overhead expenses, and many regard it as a travesty on justice. Groceries were permitted to keep open and sell candy, bottled liquors, etc., but candy shops, soft drink establishments, and saloons were closed. The larger cigar stores were forced to close, but small places, hotel cigar stands, etc., did a large business. Shoe dealers and clothiers were permitted to keep open sufficiently to collect accounts from debtors who came to their stores to make payments, but these same merchants were prohibited from making new sales, according to the rules laid down by the County Board of Health, and reluctantly agreed to the city authorities, unless the prospective customer could produce a certificate from a physician stating that he or she needed a new pair of shoes or new coat. Some, taking the matter seriously, lived up to this extreme regulation, but it has been whispered about that others, both merchants and customers, "forgot" the rule frequently. A number of saloon keepers were arrested for open violations during the period of complete closing. One saloon keeper adopted a system of raps and did a flourishing business until a deputy sheriff caught the proper signal, gave it correctly, was drinking, and found 40 persons inside, admitting.

The Silver Bow Club, a private social club, was forced to close its reading rooms, card rooms, and billiard rooms, but was permitted to operate its dining room. The Rotary Club, which severely criticized both city and county boards, observed the closing orders by not attempting any meetings during the period. As previously stated in these columns, many physicians of the city have not been in full harmony with the action of the health boards, and a number of them have been accused of failing to report influenza cases for quarantine. Upon several occasions, threats have been made that physicians failing to report regularly would be arrested, but no arrests are known to have been made.

**Business Houses Closed in Davenport**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Mayor of this city recently issued a proclamation which provided for the closing of all retail and wholesale places of business, motion picture houses, theaters, all places of amusement, and all libraries and club rooms in Davenport for an indefinite period. Food stores, drug stores, restaurants, hotels and eating houses, banks, newspapers, filling stations and garages, barber shops, plumbing, heating and electrical shops and fuel stores were, alone excepted. The closing order was issued in view of the prevalence of a so-called epidemic.

GENERAL BIRDWOOD  
PRAISES ANZACS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—General Sir William Birdwood and Mr. Winston Churchill were entertained this afternoon by the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club.

General Birdwood paid a high tribute to the fighting qualities of the Australian and New Zealand soldiers in Gallipoli and added: "It was obvious we were unable to achieve the military object at which we aimed, but I am confident that when history comes to sum up the operations of this world-wide war, full justice will be done to what was accomplished by the Mediterranean expeditionary force. It was there in the Gallipoli Peninsula that the flower of the Turkish Army was annihilated."

Mr. Churchill said: "Although we did not succeed in gaining the astonishing results which would have followed from a success, the event was one which was a fruitful point of view, was fruitful and played a definite part in the attainment of the final result. The heart and soul was taken



Mayence  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

City on the Rhine which has been occupied by French troops under terms of the armistice

out of the Turkish armies by the British Australian force which landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Never again was the Turk able to present such a battle front. The whole of Turkey's accumulated military strength was shattered and shattered there and what we had to deal with afterward in other theaters was the remnants broken and discouraged by the main blow which had been struck at them."

LONDON TO WELCOME  
SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is expected to arrive at Dover at about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning with a distinguished staff, and other generals, it is said, will accompany him. The party will land at the dockyard and drive to the Admiralty pier station where addresses will be presented to the Field Marshal, who, later, will drive to the town hall. Lady Haig will attend the gathering.

The field marshal's party is to arrive in London at about 1 p. m. and Sir Douglas will be met by the Duke of Connaught on behalf of the King. An imposing military welcome is being arranged by the War Office. Troops will be placed at the stations and in the streets. The party will drive to Buckingham Palace where Sir Douglas will be entertained at a luncheon by the King. En route the people will have their first opportunity of cheering him since the fighting ceased. It is stated that after peace is signed there will be a more formal and ceremonious visit, when Sir Douglas Haig and his staff and units representative of the whole army will march through London.

## MR. STEFANSSON TO GET MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The American Geographical Society is to bestow upon Vilhjalmir Stefansson the Charles P. Daly medal "for valuable and distinguished services or labors." The presentation will be made at the Engineering Societies Building on Tuesday night. The inscription reads in part: "He learned the ways of life of the Eskimo, and in a long and hazardous journey, discovered new lands beyond the Arctic fringe of America." Rear Admiral Peary and Raold Amundsen have won the medal.

FRENCH GENERAL'S  
TALK IN MAYENCE

General Fayolle Addresses Citizens of Occupied City on the Enormity of German Crimes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Describing the scene in the Palace of the Duke of Hesse at Mayence after the entry of the French troops last Saturday, when General Fayolle received the local authorities, a correspondent of The Times says:

"After the German speeches had been translated into French by an officer interpreter, General Fayolle said: 'I am going to say to you frankly what is in my mind.'"

"In the whole course of the war I have seen nothing so impressive. It was the first time since the war began that a Frenchman of high standing, talking face to face with representatives of the enemy, had been in a position to put before them a candid review of their actions, and of the opinion held by France and of the world in general of the part their country has played in the evil tragedy of the last four years."

"In unanswerable truth, expressed in clear-cut sentences, the speaker laid bare the whole framework of lies and bad faith and savage cruelty, which, from the beginning, have been the German war cry. The black row of burghers, three paces in front of him, stood as motionless as criminals in the dock when the judge is pronouncing sentence."

"General Fayolle told them that the war which Germany had forced on France was the most unjust and cruel that humanity had ever known. After the Germans had been able to invade France because of their violation of Belgium, they had ravaged and laid waste the northern provinces and destroyed villages after village by fire, or with their guns. They had carried off to Germany linen, furniture, treasures of antiquity, jewels, machinery—anything on which they could lay their hands."

"That is not war," said General Fayolle. "It is robbery by armed forces. Today in our country and Belgium there are thousands of families who are homeless and without resources. Their soils have been turned into a desert. That is a situation which the iniquity of your war has created and for which you will remain responsible."

"You have made of terrorism a system of war. You have only succeeded in hardening our forces of resistance and hastening our victory. Since July 15, German armies have everywhere been repulsed, have suffered an uninterrupted series of defeats in the course of which several hundreds of thousands of prisoners and thousands of guns have fallen into the hands of the Allies. When standing on the brink of disaster you have asked for grace. Now we are on the Rhine."

"General Fayolle then went on to tell the Germans how they had feared reprisals for all these crimes, but they might rely on the traditions of France. The general said:

"We cannot forget the evils you have done us, but we will never make women and children responsible for them or destroy for the mere pleasure of doing damage. You need not fear for your persons and goods, on the one condition that you accept loyally the orders of General Mangin, commanding the tenth army in Mainz. Think yourselves happy to have in front of you a people who have been faithful to the principles of justice which France has always defended."

"General Fayolle pointed out that he had made an inquiry and was satisfied that in the days which have passed since first the French troops entered the town, that there had not been a single complaint of any conduct on their part."

## French Entry Into Mayence

MAYENCE, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The entry of Generals Fayolle and Mangin into Mayence at 2 o'clock today created a profound impression among that part of the population that did not remain indoors. It was one of the most memorable ceremonies of the occupation.

The strong guard of French troops requested by the authorities of the city had put an end to the pillaging of the military stores on Dec. 9. Their conduct since that time had provoked the most favorable comment on the part of citizens and officials, and that impression was strengthened today when the men marched through Mayence with the same dignity that has characterized the forward movement of the French everywhere into German territory."

SECRETARY GLASS  
ASSUMES OFFICE

Retiring Congressman Takes the Oath as Successor to William C. McAdoo—Former Colleagues in House Pay Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In retiring from the office as United States Secretary of the Treasury on Monday, William C. McAdoo expressed his appreciation of the support which he had received from the members of both parties in Congress. Admitting that there were occasional partisan explosions, he said that that was merely part of the work, and added zest to what might otherwise be a tame affair.

After taking the oath of office, which was administered in the presence of the Virginia delegation in Congress and many government officials, by Judge James Hay, of the Court of Claims, a former colleague in Congress, Carter Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, assured the staff that he expected to make no changes unless some situation should arise to make it necessary, and that he had dispensed with the ordinary formality of presenting resignations on a change of the head of the department. Mr. Glass said that he took Mr. McAdoo's administration of the duties of his office as his standard. In speaking to the employees of the department, he added that not all Mr. McAdoo's "infirmities of intellect, genius for initiative, and great capacity for work, could have made such a brilliant record had he not had the assistance of men inspired by love of country and affection for their chief."

"I only ask," he continued, "that through the same consideration I may have your confidence and your cooperation, and that together we may, in some large measure, maintain the great reputation which the retiring Secretary has made, and continue this department as one of the great and useful institutions of the country."

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, read a letter from Mr. Glass in the House, in which he expressed his regret at leaving Congress and, in reply, James R. Mann, minority leader, said that he thought they all agreed that no better choice could have been made for Secretary of the Treasury. "His services in this House will be of inestimable value to him in the performance of his duties in the new office," said Mr. Mann. "He has the respect and affectionate regard of the members of Congress. He has our best wishes, personally, and for success in his new office."

MR. REDFIELD SEES  
GREAT EXPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, in addressing a conference of several hundred business men at the Massachusetts State House on Monday, declared that everything of the nature of a trade war is to be avoided by the merchant who seeks to develop his trade with other countries.

He believed the United States will establish a great export trade as a natural development. "As a matter of course," said he, "we shall seek international trade, but we shall seek it in such a way that the world will be the better for it." The meeting was called by the State Board of Labor and Industries to consider business readjustment problems, and respecting one of these problems, labor, Secretary Redfield declared that he could see no serious difficulties in the immediate future.

PROBLEM OF CHILD  
LABOR TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The action of the Supreme Court in declaring the child labor law unconstitutional, the war conditions which gave an excuse for taking children from school and putting them to work, and the new problems which peace is bringing, have stirred the of-

ficials and others interested in the protection of children to new efforts on their behalf.

As a part of this program, Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, and Miss Grace Abbott, director of the child labor division of the Department of Labor, have gone to England to study the protective measures that have been undertaken there, and later will go to France, Italy and other allied countries on the same mission. They will arrange for representative experts of these countries to attend a working conference to be held in this country with a committee to be named by the Secretary of Labor.

POLICY FIXED ON  
NAVY COMMISSIONS

Secretary Daniels Says Officers Will Come Only From Enlisted Personnel or Annapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In paying a tribute to the achievements of the marines at the graduation of 430 men at the officers training school, Quantico, Virginia, on Monday, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Treasury, said that 8000 marines had been engaged in the fiercest battles against Prussian veterans. More than half had been killed or wounded, but only 1.1 per cent had been made prisoners.

The Secretary said that he had approved the plan at the entrance of America into the war of granting future commissions solely to enlisted men in the Marine Corps. "I believe," he added, "that the day is near at hand when approved efficient service in the ranks must precede every commission granted in every branch of the military service. Certainly the experience of the Marine Corps is the best proof of the wisdom of the course that has been pursued in the past. It has worked so well in the Marine Corps that it will be the fixed permanent future policy. Officers will come only from the enlisted personnel or from Annapolis and they will have an understanding and sympathy with the men they lead which will make a well-disciplined and thoroughly democratic American force."

BRITISH MESSAGE  
TO M. CLEMENCEAU

Mr. Balfour Congratulates French Premier on Triumphal Tour Through Alsace-Lorraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A congratulatory message on the recent tour through Alsace-Lorraine sent to M. Clemenceau by Mr. A. J. Balfour, through Lord Derby, has been much appreciated by the French Premier.

Sending Mr. Balfour warmest thanks, M. Clemenceau remarked that during the unforgettable days in Metz and Strasbourg, he never ceased gratefully associating Great Britain with France in the joy of the triumph, which was the result of the courage of the armies and the indestructible alliance between the two countries.

## Norway Claims Representation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—The Foreign Minister declared in the Storting on Friday that it was of the greatest importance that Norway should be heard at the peace negotiations especially regarding the formation of a League of Nations, and said that the government had proposed to the Danish and Swedish governments that the Scandinavian committees now at work should deal with the matter.

## Indian Delegates Arrive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha have arrived from India to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and the forthcoming peace negotiations.

ANTI-WAR LETTERS  
AT BERGER TRIAL

Testimony Given That Hull House Was Used for Pro-German Meetings Without the Knowledge of the Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Activities of the Socialist Young Peoples League continue to be the main feature in the trial of Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect, and four other Socialists, in the federal court, on charges of conspiracy to violate certain provisions of the Espionage Act. The government on Monday put witnesses on the stand who identified letters written and received by William F. Kruse, secretary of the league, which indicated a widespread effort to evade the draft and oppose the war.

Testimony was given by Carl Bertrier, a sailor from Great Lakes, that the Hull House Club rooms were used for anti-war meetings without the knowledge of the social center authorities. He said Mr. Kruse addressed a meeting there in which he attacked military training and preparation for war. This meeting, the witness said, was attended by high school boys who had about reached the military age.

William Mankus, another sailor, testified that a resolution was typed by Mr. Kruse which read: "The Y. P. S. L. of Chicago, part of the international Socialist movement, calls upon all workers not to join the fighting forces of the nation, whether drafted or not; not to bear arms or aid in the furtherance of the war whatsoever."

Letters taken from the files of the national Socialist offices, and which were identified by a former employee, were read. Most of the letters were questions as to what attitude members of the Young Peoples Socialist League should take toward the draft. In replies Mr. Kruse advised against telling any individual what to do, but urged the circulation of literature against the war and advised opposition to conscription by the league.

Extracts were read from the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Leader, published by Victor L. Berger, which were against the war and questioned the right of conscription. Extracts were read from matter written by Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party, in which an attack was made upon Liberty bonds, and also excerpts from the American Socialist, which J. Louis Engdahl edits.

HOTEL MEN TO DISCUSS  
PROHIBITION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The thirty-second annual convention of the New York State Hotel Association, and the third national hotel men's exposition, opened at Madison Square Garden on Monday night. The meetings are especially important at this time, because the hotel men are expected to decide upon some line of action to follow in connection with prohibition.

Food conservation, employment of disabled soldiers, and the labor situation, involving the New York waiters' strike, are also being discussed. Money sufficient to restore the Noble Rose Inn in the town of Furness, in Flanders, is being raised at the exposition.

## UTAH'S HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The State Road Commission intends to put into operation next year an extensive program of highway construction and improvement. The main need is to get the highways in shape for moving anticipated huge crops to the market and railroad centers, and next to supply employment to a large number of men who will soon be released from military service. Ira R. Browning, state road engineer, has gone to the central and southeastern parts of Utah to confer with county commissioners for work early next spring.

A  
Meal-Time  
Drink  
For All Ages

A DELICIOUS appetizing drink which parents can serve their children, because it is absolutely non-stimulating.

A skilful blending of roasted fruits and grains, with a flavor "all its own."

Economical — 100 cups 25c. Saves sugar—requires 1/2 the usual amount. Order Jaffee from your grocer today.

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.



A Very Unusual Selection  
**Pure Silk Sweaters**

Newest modes in Tuxedo or Coat styles with sailor or roll collars, new cross belts or sashes with fringe in either plain or fancy weaves, exquisite colorings.

**\$25.00**

*Newcomb-Endicott Company*  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**TOOL STEELS**

Blue Chip  
High Speed  
and other  
**FIRTH-STERLING  
TOOL STEELS**

The knowledge, experience and skill of SHEFFIELD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice have made these steels a standard of Quality and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

**FIRTH-STERLING  
STEEL COMPANY**  
McKeesport, Pa.  
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA  
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH  
CHICAGO



## CLAIMS STATED OF BOLIVIA AND PERU

Former Desires Free Access to the Ocean and Latter a Recognition of Peruvian Title to Tacna and Arica District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—South Americans who discuss the claims of Bolivia for a Pacific port and the claims of Peru in the provinces of Tacna and Arica, almost invariably make mention of the nitrate fields of Tarapacá, for somehow the nitrate fields are involved in the problem, though apparently no interest in them is sought by either Bolivia or Peru. Upon the working of the nitrate fields, it is pointed out, and upon the export in ships, mostly by way of Iquique, of the nitrate in sacks and casks, in a partially manufactured form, depend to a great extent the munitions industry and the fertilizer industry the world over.

As for specific claims, these seem to include nothing on the part of Bolivia but a free and independent access for Bolivian travel and commerce to the ocean; and on the part of Peru nothing but a recognition of Peruvian title, under the terms of the treaty of Ancón, to the Tacna and Arica district.

Anybody who wishes to study these claims in a geographical light, will quickly see, by consulting a map, just where the Chilean holdings which once belonged to Bolivia and Peru are. The Republic of Bolivia inherited from Spanish colonial times not only the territory which it now possesses, but also considerable which it has been obliged from time to time to surrender to its neighbors, notably the strip of Pacific seacoast extending from the River Loa, southward to about 25½ degrees latitude, and westward to the mountains, corresponding almost exactly to the present Chilean province of Antofagasta. Of this province, the seaport town of Antofagasta is the capital. The Republic of Peru, in turn, inherited from colonial times not only its present territory, but also the provinces of Tacna and Arica and Tarapacá, which lie to the north of the province of Antofagasta and which form the uppermost part of modern Chile.

Those who discuss the question do not commonly go back farther in point of time than the episode of 1879, out of which Bolivia emerged with its entire seacoast lost to Chile, and out of which Peru emerged minus Tarapacá and relieved of authority over Tacna and Arica. But those who will go back to the late thirties will find that the controversy has deep roots in the past. If they will look back to the episode of the treaty of Paucartambo, they will get new light on the whole subject. This treaty was drawn up and signed by a plenipotentiary of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation and the famous Chilean general, Blanco Encalada, by way of termination of a war and settlement of all border misunderstandings.

The treaty seems to have been regarded by Andres Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia and head of the Peru-Bolivia Confederation, who proclaimed it in 1837, as a document upon which the relations of the two northern republics, on the one hand, and the southern republic, on the other, would remain grounded for all time. But it clearly seemed otherwise to the Chilean Government, in the name of which General Blanco had signed it; for it was at once disapproved by proclamation and repudiated by military action. The war which it was supposed to have put an end to was renewed, the army of the Confederation was routed, Santa Cruz was compelled to lay aside his power and Chile became dominant on the West Coast.

## SUIT BROUGHT TO TEST WIRE SEIZURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—In papers filed in the Federal District Court on Monday, asking the court to set aside the federal seizure of the cables, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union and director of the system consolidated by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, is

made a party defendant to the injunction proceedings brought by the Commercial Cable Company against the Postmaster-General. On learning of the dismissal by Mr. Burleson, of George W. Ward, William W. Cook and himself, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraphic Company, reviewed the situation and said:

"All this I consider a part and parcel of a widely spread plot to bring about government ownership of all wire communications, and incidentally enable the Western Union and Bell Telephone companies to sell out to the government at a high price. We are fighting the battle for the public, as well as ourselves, and the principle involved is vastly more important than our losses. We are in this fight to a finish."

## W. C. T. U. TO AID WORLD PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Illinois.—One million dollars for the activities of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union is the amount it is planned to raise by 1920, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told at the national office here, and \$25,000 of the first \$100,000 will be devoted to the cause of world prohibition.

Appeals are coming from many countries, it was stated, for temperance workers, and \$25,000 is only a small part of the amount that will be devoted by the W. C. T. U. to the world prohibition movement. The funds used in this work will be expended by the W. C. T. U. through its own branches in the various countries of the world, independent of the activities of other organizations.

## LIBERTY CHORUSES ARE BEING ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENSBORO, North Carolina.—The organization of Liberty choruses throughout North Carolina is rapidly progressing, and it is probable that before long each town in the State will have a well-organized chorus. Prof. Wade R. Brown of the State Normal College, the musical director for the state-at-large, is optimistic about what the results will be. Professor Brown is working in cooperation with town and county authorities, and community singing will soon have an established place in this State.

While community singing was first advocated for patriotic purposes, Professor Brown believes that it has taken such a hold on the people that it will remain hereafter always a part of the American community life.

## PORTO RICAN MAN OF LETTERS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—By the side of the new Ramon Batorio de Castro School, in what was formerly San Francisco Plaza stands the first memorial raised in honor of a Porto Rican man of letters by his countrymen, the statue of the publicist, editor and historian, Salvador Brau. The statue was unveiled and presented to the city of San Juan in the presence of a large assembly by don Manuel Fernandez Juncos, the dean of Porto Rican literary men who worked for years as president of the commission that collected funds for the memorial. Mayor Todd accepted the gift in the name of the city and Judge Emilio del Toro delivered the oration in honor of Brau.

## CONVICTED FARMERS TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Upon the motion of the government, which admitted that convictions in the lower courts were wrong, the Supreme Court on Monday set aside the convictions of Emanuel Baltzer, William J. Hood and 26 other farmers of South Dakota, under the Espionage Act of 1917, and ordered a new trial. Most of the defendants are of German descent. Their conviction resulted from the formation of an organization known as a German Socialist local and the sending to the Governor of a petition protesting against the alleged unfairness of the draft quota allotted to Hutchinson County.

## FOOD PROBLEMS STILL UNSETTLED

Adjustment and Distribution of World Supply Is Made More Difficult by Unsettled Financial Conditions in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In attempting to supply Europe with the food that it needs, one of the difficulties now being met is that those who are seeking to work out the problem find that they have to deal almost wholly with the peasant thought. This fact, together with other information concerning the food situation in the countries mentioned, is contained in material made available to The Christian Science Monitor from official sources.

The peasants of Europe are the only ones who have any surplus food, and for the most part they are holding on to it so that equitable distribution becomes almost impossible. The peasant has suffered wrongs and hardships, and the only compensation he sees is in holding on to what he has. Money is no temptation for him, in many countries, the value of the currency has depreciated so that it is worth but little. In Russia, many of the peasants have more food than they need, while the people in the cities are starving. A man who recently returned from Petrograd said that if one could make it worth his while a peasant would go into the fields and dig up his stores from the soil over the top of which crops were growing. Beggars who go from house to house are given money when they ask for food, and they want the food, not money.

In the Ukraine one may drive for miles without seeing any cattle in the day time, but if he were to pass at night he would see flocks and herds brought out from the underground stables to be pastured through the night. They are numerous, but not for sale because the money is valueless.

Germany has food enough, but something of the same conditions prevail there. The peasants are fearful and prudent to the extreme, and those who have food are hoarding it against they know not what.

The cry which comes to the United States from all over Europe is, "Send us food!" This cry is being heeded, but the hindrances are many. Until the present time there has been the lack of shipping, but that is righting itself now, although there is still considerable demoralization, the signing of the armistice having started every one out to do what he wanted and what he had been prevented from doing, regardless of the requirements of the world as a whole. Herbert C. Hoover is acting for all the nations, and is doing what he can to make the food of the world go around, so that each country may have its share and each individual in the country. Unless it is pooled, however, and unless the nations act together, it is going to be hard to bring this about. At present, the price of wheat in this country is \$2.40 a bushel; in the Argentine it is something more than half that, and in Australia only \$1 a bushel. The producers in this country must be protected, because they were induced to increase production by a just guarantee which must be met. If all the wheat of the world could be pooled, the producer could be protected and the wheat distributed on an equitable basis.

There is a surplus of food this year and this country has about 60 per cent of it. The unusual demands, however, will take up whatever surplus there is, and next year will find conditions of production and demand not far different from those of this year. It is estimated that it will be at least two or three years before production and demand approach their normal relations. Because this is a condition that is going to continue, and because it is an international question, those

who are studying the food situation in its larger bearings are convinced that it will have to continue to be handled very much as it was during the war, or to have some such man as Mr. Hoover in control. All the nations, even those of our late enemies, trust him, and he could probably do more than any other man or any combination of men to prevent the high prices and demoralization that would set in if every one could buy where he pleased and as much as he pleased, regardless of its effect upon others.

## RUSSIAN PLEDGE FOR DEMOCRACY

Federation in New York Sends Message to President—Members Agree Bolsheviks Must Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The federation of Russian organizations in session here has sent to President Wilson a resolution affirming fealty to the United States and the cause of democracy. It was made plain that the nearly 100 delegates present from various Russian organizations in this country, excluding the Bolshevik and monarchist elements, favored a constituent assembly and the establishment of an all-Russian federal government.

Although the convention was agreed that the Bolsheviks must go, they did not come to any other agreement, and when they asked for food, and they want the food, not money.

The resolution offered by General Oberutcheff, the chief speaker on Saturday, opposing any dictatorship for Russia and referring particularly to western Siberia and the alleged government of Omsk, called forth much discussion. General Oberutcheff, formerly commander-in-chief of the Kiev district, declared that a federated constituent assembly representing a national reunited Russia was the one way of restoring law and order. Certain districts, such as the Ukraine and Esthonia, he thought, might well establish local governments if they so chose.

## RATE REDUCED ON DISTANCE CALLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Under an order of Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, published on Monday, standard long-distance and toll rates on telephone calls will be established throughout the country on Jan. 21. This will involve reductions in about 70 per cent of the rates now charged, and a slight increase in about 30 per cent.

Night service rates are made much cheaper, being one-half of the day rate from 8:30 p. m. to midnight, and one-fourth of the day rate from midnight to 4:30 a. m.

## TRANSPORTS BRING RETURNING TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, and now the largest of the transports, came home on Monday with about 8500 United States soldiers and sailors. The French liner Lorraine arrived with many United States war workers.

## BREWERY TRAFFIC TRANSFER TO CHINA

Propaganda Similar to That Under Investigation at Washington Said to Have Been Going on in Orient for Some Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Announcement that the breweries are planning to transfer their capital and activities to China is not news, according to Rolin O. Everhart, of the Anti-Saloon League, who says that brewers have already transferred much of their business to the Orient, and that a propaganda resembling that now being investigated in Washington has been carried on there for some time. Mr. Everhart believes that there is a movement among brewers to have introduced into China some sort of a liquor-license system such as has been in vogue in the United States. This will require special legislation, as China is, and has been for centuries, numbered among the prohibition nations.

A speaker at the recent world prohibition conference in Columbus, Ohio, told how the far interior of China is already being exploited by United States brewers, with capital made in the United States. Another speaker, telling of the Chinese he had seen working back of the fighting lines in France, asked:

"Having helped to perform this great world task, shall we not now help to care for those who cannot protect themselves?"

It is to protect such races from liquor influences that the Columbus, Ohio, conference voted for the formation of a world-wide anti-liquor organization. Already one Anti-Saloon League representative is prepared to establish the work in Mexico City. A Mexican delegate at the conference told of the stream of American liquor dealers migrating to Mexico, taking with them their stocks of American liquors.

Ernest H. Cherrington, general manager of the publishing interests of the Anti-Saloon League of America, points out the responsibility of the United States for undoing throughout the world the amount of the liquor traffic's ill effects which have been spread abroad from this country.

"In most of Africa today," says Mr. Cherrington, "the natives are being degraded and debauched by the most deadly combination of their own native liquors and those thrust upon them by European and American liquor interests, with the consent of the responsible home governments. With all the great work which foreign ministry representatives of the various churches have been doing throughout the missionary countries of the world, they have been tremendously handicapped by reason of the political standards of home governments and the greed of home liquor interests."

The exodus of brewing capital to China is interesting in view of the fact that China is numbered among the prohibition nations of the world. In 459 B. C. the government adopted prohibition throughout the empire, with capital punishment as the penalty for its violation. This had been preceded by some 1500 years of agitation against the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Other Oriental nations faced and

solved the problem many centuries ago. The history of temperance reform shows that just as long as the nations of the East kept closely to themselves, and withstood any interference from Western lands, they enforced their prohibition laws. Prohibitionists say it is a fact that China today has practical prohibition, as a result of public sentiment. Liquor is sold to the English, American, and other visitors from Western lands, but this has been permitted only in comparatively recent years.

## APPRECIATION FOR AID GIVEN TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The secretary-general of the French National Food Committee of the North of France, District of Lille, has written to the United States Federal Food Board as follows:

"How can we help admiring an organization which has for so long a time succeeded in supplying the loaf of daily bread to such a mass of consumers? How, moreover, would it be possible not to feel the liveliest appreciation for the directors of this work, who, while assuring to the unfortunate inhabitants of the occupied territories such material aid, have brought them through this aid the moral comfort which has enabled them to bear this misfortune?"

## SEED FOR FIR TREES ON WAY TO FRANCE

NEW YORK, New York.—To proffer American aid in reforesting areas of France, Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, sailed on Monday for Paris, where he will confer with French Government officials. In a traveling bag he carried enough seed to grow 50,000 fir trees. This seed was requested by the French Government for experimental planting, to determine whether it was suitable for French soil and climatic conditions. Mr. Ridsdale said that 1,250,000 acres of forest in France had been virtually wiped out during the war.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—To determine its exact status as a producing yard, officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will make a thorough survey of the Hog Island shipbuilding plant. Charles Piez, director-general of the Fleet Corporation, intimated on Monday that the investigation would be made within a week and if it was found that the yard was not up to the standard, changes in the management of government operation would be recommended.

## SURVEY TO BE MADE OF HOG ISLAND PLANT

## GOVERNORS FROM 35 STATES CONFER

Maryland's Chief Executive Welcomes Visitors in Historic Capitol—Reconstruction Problems to Be Discussed in Meetings

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—Governors from 35 states opened the tenth annual governors' conference on Monday in the hall of the historic Maryland capitol. Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland welcomed the visitors, outlining reconstruction problems to be discussed during the three days' conference. States must cooperate, he said, in promoting legislation to insure social justice.

"Bolshevism," he continued, "must never be permitted on the western continent, but the surest way to avoid socialism of such a character is for us to have such forms of government with such legislation that give equal and just rights and equal and just opportunity to every citizen of our country."

"Public utility corporations and big business must now understand that they can only exist when they recognize that their existence is permitted only for service and not for self, and that they are servants and not masters."

"Let us find out the causes for Bolshevism, for socialism, for anarchy, and if possible remove the causes. Nearly all of the 'isms' have some element of right and are caused by some element of injustice. A proper study will give better understanding, and when we dig into conditions and causes we find most of the causes are social. Thus we come into new light and into marvelous development of the social vision and unselfishness of our people. We have the gospel of the new day of our new world."

## HENRI FEVRIER AND MARY GARDEN ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Henri Fevrier, the French composer, was among the passengers arriving on the French liner La Lorraine on Monday. Mr. Fevrier has come to the United States to prepare his opera "Gismonda," for its first production. He will present the piece under the auspices of the Chicago Opera Association. Directly after his arrival here, he started for Washington, whence, after a brief stay, he will go to Chicago to begin the rehearsals of his new work. On the Lorraine also arrived Miss Mary Garden, the Chicago opera soprano.

Harvey, Nichols & Co., Ltd.

of KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S. W.



One of the Leading Establishments for Ladies' and Children's High Class Wearing Apparel and everything for Tasteful Home Decoration.

## For All MSS

Many STUDENTS and WRITERS use only

Hunt's Patent "Ideal" Loose Leaf Note Book

Opens perfectly flat. Holds any quantity of paper. No rings, posts, or mechanism.

List from WM. HUNT, Manufacturer

15, Broad Street, OXFORD, Eng.

## SCOTT ADIE LTD.

The Royal Scotch Warehouse

115, 115a, REGENT ST., LONDON, W. 1.

## SMART TAILOR-MADE CLOAKS

Made with a Cape over a Sleeveless Jacket. Note how the cape may be thrown open while the jacket is still buttoned snugly. Made in Scotch Tweeds, Harris Homespuns and Reversible Cloths. Fine for all outdoor activities where it is desired to have arms perfectly free.

## LADIES' KILTS A SPECIALTY



The Montrave Cloak

All Wool Materials, Cheviots, Handwoven, Lewis, Harris, and Shetland Homespuns, Cottage Homespuns, etc.

All Wool Traveling Rugs, Shawls, Jerseys, Cardigans, &c.

Telegrams—"Scott Adie, London"

Telephone—Regent 3699

## IRISH LINEN

Robinson & Cleaver

## TABLE DAMASK

To those who appreciate the best in Table Linen, yet possess an eye to economy, we can offer the finest Irish Damask at "direct" prices, for we are actual manufacturers.

The Best Linen is always the cheapest.

Samples of Linen, made upon our own looms in County Down, together with price lists, sent post free.

Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd.

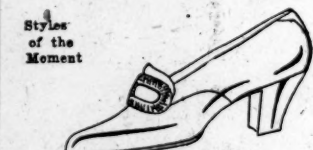
38X Donegall Place

BELFAST, IRELAND

## A. E. Ayliffe & Son

171 Kensington High Street, London, W. 8.

Sellers of Fine Shoes



Agents for the Celebrated "K" Boots

WRITE FOR LIST

Jewellers to H. M., the King

## WATCH BRACELETS



Diamond Keyless Lever Watch, Set in Palladium Black Metal Silk Strap, £25.0.0.

THE newest models in Watch Bracelets are to be seen at The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company.

These Watch Bracelets, which are of the highest quality, range in price from £5 upwards, and are the best value obtainable.

A Catalogue will be Sent on Application

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.

Watchmakers to the Admiralty ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

Repairs are executed with care and promptitude. Moderate charges.



## HOW BRITISH SHIPS DECOYED U-BOATS

Usual Method Followed Was for  
Decoy to Order "Panic Party"  
to Abandon Ship, to Injure  
U-Boat to Come Within Range

A previous article upon this subject  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
on Dec. 16, 1918.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—On Aug. 2, 1917,  
H. M. S. Dunraven, under the command  
of Capt. Gordon Campbell, V. C.,  
D. S. O., R. N., sighted an enemy sub-  
marine on the horizon. In her rôle  
of armed British merchant ship the  
Dunraven continued her zig-zag  
course, whereupon the submarine  
closed, submerging to within 5000  
yards and then rising to the surface  
opened fire. The Dunraven returned  
the fire with her merchant-ship gun,  
at the same time reducing speed to  
enable the enemy to overtake her.  
Wireless signals were also sent out  
for the benefit of the submarine:  
"Help! come quickly—submarine  
chasing and shelling me." Finally,  
when the shells began falling close,  
the Dunraven stopped and abandoned  
ship by the "panic party." The ship  
was then being heavily shelled and on  
fire. In the meantime the subma-  
rine closed to 400 yards distant, partly  
obscured from view by the dense  
clouds of smoke issuing from the  
Dunraven's stern. Despite the knowl-  
edge that the after magazine must in-  
evitably explode if he waited, and  
further, that a gun and gun's crew  
lay concealed over the magazine, Cap-  
tain Campbell decided to reserve his  
fire until the submarine had passed  
clear of the smoke. A moment later,  
however, a heavy explosion occurred  
aft, blowing the gun and gun's crew  
into the air, the concussion of which  
accidentally started the fire-gongs at  
the remaining gun positions; screens  
were immediately dropped, and the  
only gun that could bear opened fire,  
but the submarine, apparently fright-  
ened by the explosion, had already  
commenced to submerge.

Realizing that a torpedo must in-  
evitably follow, Captain Campbell or-  
dered the surgeon to remove all  
wounded and conceal them in cabins;  
hoses were also turned on the poop,  
which was a mass of flames. A signal  
was sent out warning men-of-war to  
divert all traffic below the horizon in  
order that nothing should interrupt  
the final phase of the action. Twenty  
minutes later a torpedo again struck  
the ship abaft the engine-room. An  
additional party of men were again  
sent away as a "panic party," and left  
the ship to outward appearances com-  
pletely abandoned, with the white  
ensign flying and guns unmasked. For  
the succeeding 50 minutes the subma-  
rine examined the ship through her  
periscope. During this period boxes  
of cordite and shells exploded every  
few minutes, and the fire on the poop  
still blazed furiously. Captain Camp-  
bell and the handful of officers and  
men who remained on board lay hid-  
den during this ordeal. The subma-  
rine then rose to the surface astern,  
where no guns could bear and shelled

the ship closely for 20 minutes. The  
enemy then submerged and passed the  
ship 150 yards off, examining her  
through the periscope. Captain Camp-  
bell decided then to fire one of his  
torpedoes, and missed by a few inches.  
The submarine crossed bows and came  
slowly down the other side, whereupon  
a second torpedo was fired and missed  
again. The enemy observed it and  
immediately submerged. Urgent sig-  
nals for assistance were immediately  
sent out, but pending arrival of assist-  
ance, Captain Campbell arranged for  
a third "panic party" to jump over-  
board if necessary and leave one gun's  
crew on board for a final attempt to  
destroy the enemy, should he again  
attack. Almost immediately after-  
wards, however, British and American  
destroyers arrived on the scene, the  
wounded were transferred, boats were  
recalled and the fire extinguished. The  
Dunraven although her stern was  
awash, was taken in tow, but the  
weather grew worse, and early the fol-  
lowing morning she sank with colors  
flying.

H. M. S. Prize, a topsail schooner  
of 200 tons, under command  
of Lieut. William Edward Sanders,  
R. N. R., sighted an enemy submarine  
on April 30, 1917. The enemy opened  
fire at three miles' range and ap-  
proached slowly astern. The "panic  
party" in charge of Skipper William  
Henry Brewer, R. N. R. (trawler sec-  
tion) immediately abandoned ship.  
Ship's head was put into the wind, and  
the guns' crews concealed themselves  
by lying face downward on the deck.  
The enemy continued deliberately  
shelling the schooner inflicting severe  
damage and wounding a number of  
men. For 20 minutes she continued  
to approach, firing as she came, but  
at length, apparently satisfied that no  
one remained on board, she drew out  
on the schooner's quarter 70 yards  
away. The white ensign was immedi-  
ately hoisted, the screens dropped, and  
all guns opened fire. A shell struck  
the foremost gun of the submarine,  
blowing it to atoms and annihilating  
the crew. Another shot demolished  
the conning tower, and at the same  
time a Lewis gun raked the survivors  
off the submarine's deck. She sank  
four minutes after the commencement  
of the action in clouds of smoke, the  
glare of an internal fire being visible  
through the rents in her hull. The  
captain of the submarine, a warrant  
officer, and one man, were picked up  
and brought on board the Prize,  
which was then herself sinking fast.  
Captors and prisoners, however, suc-  
ceeded in plugging the shot holes and  
keeping the water under with the  
pumps. The Prize then set sail for the  
land 120 miles distant. They were  
finally picked up two days later by a  
motor-launch and towed the remaining  
five miles into harbor.

Lieutenant Sanders, in recognition  
of the conspicuous gallantry displayed  
by officers and men of the Prize,  
was awarded the Victoria Cross, the  
second in command the Distinguished  
Service Order, two skippers, R. N. R.  
(trawler section), the Distinguished  
Service Cross, and the remainder of  
the little ship's company the Distin-  
guished Service Medal.

A few months later H. M. S. Prize,  
under the command of Lieutenant-  
Commander Sanders, V. C., R. N. R.,  
was lost with all hands, presumably  
as the result of an engagement with  
one or more enemy submarines. The  
loss of this most gallant officer and his  
efficient and highly trained crew was a

disaster the navy and nation could ill  
afford.

H. M. S. Stock Force, under the  
command of Lieut. Harold Auten,  
R. N. R., was torpedoed by an enemy  
submarine at 5 p. m. on July 30, 1918.  
The torpedo struck the ship abreast  
No. 1 hatch, entirely wrecking the fore-  
part of the ship, including the bridges,  
and wounding three ratings. A tremen-  
dous shower of planks, unexploded  
shells, hatches, and other debris fol-  
lowed the explosion, wounding the  
first lieutenant, Lieut. E. J. Grey,  
R. N. R., and the navigating officer  
(Lieut. L. E. Workman, R. N. R.),  
and adding to the injuries of the fore-  
most gun's crew and a number of  
other ratings. The ship settled down  
forward, flooding the foremost maga-  
zine and between decks to the depth  
of about three feet. "Panic party" in  
charge of Lieutenant Workman, R. N.  
R., immediately abandoned ship and  
the wounded were removed to the  
lower deck, where the surgeon (Sur-  
geon-Probationer G. E. Strahan, R. E.  
V. R.) working up to his waist in  
water, attended to their injuries. The  
captain, two guns' crews and the  
engine room staff remained at their  
posts. The submarine then came to  
the surface ahead of the ship half a  
mile distant, and remained there a  
quarter of an hour, apparently watch-  
ing the ship for any doubtful move-  
ment.

The "panic party" in the boat ac-  
cordingly commenced to row back to-  
ward the ship in an endeavor to decoy  
the submarine within range of the  
hidden guns. The submarine followed,  
coming slowly down the port side of  
the Stock Force, about 300 yards  
away. Lieutenant Auten, however,  
withheld his fire until she was abeam,  
when both of his guns could bear.  
Fire was opened at 5:40 p. m.; the  
first shot carried away one of the peri-  
scopes, the second round hit the con-  
ning tower, blowing it away and  
throwing the occupant high into the  
air. The next round struck the subma-  
rine on the water-line, tearing her  
open and blowing out a number of the  
crew.

The enemy then subsided several



## HOLIDAY CHINA

A gift for the home  
is a gift for the  
entire family

Dinner sets and open stocks here—  
French, English and American ware  
—in a wonderful assortment of  
shapes and patterns—floral, conven-  
tional, gilt edges, etc. Some new  
Haviland sets. Prices—

\$1.98 to \$142

JONES—MAIN ST., SECOND FLOOR

THE JONES STORE CO.  
KANSAS CITY

PECK  
DRY GOODS CO.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Standard Rotary Sewing Machines

Good quality sewing machines that  
have proven by years of satisfactory  
use, that they are reliable, fast, easy  
running, and easy to operate.

Either the lock or the chain stitch  
can be used if you have a Standard  
Rotary Sewing Machine. Electric or  
foot power.

Let us tell you more about them.

VISIT  
The Marie Antoinette Shop  
An Exclusive Selected Gift Line  
Art Brics—Brac, Art Novelties, Stationery,  
Books, Place Cards  
MISSISS KAUFMAN  
Trost Lobby, Westside Building, 31st-Trost,  
KANSAS CITY

Member of the  
SAMUEL MURPHY  
Flowers  
Delivered  
to Any  
Part of  
the United  
States  
1017 Grand Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN'T FORGET  
ABCG 1123  
FIREPROOF  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

feet into the water and her bows rose.  
She thus presented a large and immo-  
bile target into which the Stock  
Force poured shell after shell until  
the submarine sank by the stern, leav-  
ing a quantity of debris on the water.  
During the whole of the action one  
man (Officer's Steward Second Class  
R. J. Starling) remained pinned down  
under the foremost gun after the ex-  
plosion of the torpedo and remained  
there cheerfully and without com-  
plaint, although the ship was appar-  
ently sinking, until the end of the  
action.

The Stock Force was a vessel of  
360 tons, and despite the severity of  
the shock sustained by the officers and  
men when she was torpedoed, and the  
fact that her bows were almost oblit-  
erated, she was kept afloat by the ex-  
ertions of her ship's company until  
9:25 p. m. She then sank with colors  
flying, and the officers and men were  
taken off by the torpedo boats and a  
trawler.

The action was cited as one of the  
finest examples of coolness, discipline  
and good organization in the history  
of "Q" ships, and the gallantry of  
her commanding officer was duly recog-  
nized by His Majesty by the award  
of the Victoria Cross, the officers and  
men also receiving decorations.

## SOUTH AMERICANS' CLUB IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Anglo-  
South American Club in London has re-  
cently opened a residential annex  
for its members at 23 Queen's Gate  
Gardens, S. W., an especially welcome  
innovation in view of London's pres-  
ent crowded state. This club, under  
the able direction of Dame Clarissa  
Reid, has done splendid work for now  
over two years, and many a soldier  
has a warm corner in his heart for  
the club where so much has been done  
for his comfort and welfare, both in  
London and overseas.

The men have come from all cor-  
ners of South and Central America, and  
Mexico, and though the membership  
is largely composed of Britishers resi-  
dent in those countries when war broke  
out, many others have come because  
they think the Allies' cause is just,  
and with no other call to fight for  
Britain than that of having an English  
grandfather, or bearing an English  
name. Some of these know very little  
English and for them the club is a  
special godsend, to which they can  
apply for advice and where they can

hear their own language spoken. The  
Southern Cross, a smart little up-to-  
date magazine, edited by Sir Philip  
Burne-Jones, keeps the men in touch  
with each other and the club, and has  
proved a great source of enjoyment  
and usefulness.

A special badge has recently been  
approved by the King, consisting of  
the four letters, "B. V. L. A." (Brit-  
ish Volunteer Latin America) to be  
worn over the right breast pocket, a  
distinguishing mark much appreciated  
by the men who will thus be able to  
discover others who hail from the far-  
away lands of their adoption.

The following extract from the letter  
of a sapper in the R. E. shows the  
splendid spirit of these lads from  
Latin America:

"Every one here is elated at the  
good news received yesterday. I can  
imagine how things were at the club.  
It certainly was a great day and a  
great victory. Prussianism is now  
where it belongs, in the garbage-can.  
I am rather surprised in reading our  
magazine and naturally pleased, to  
find so many boys that have come over  
from South America and Mexico. What  
a drawing power the homeland has, to  
be sure. It's a great little old country,  
after all. The wonderful way in  
which her sons, aye and daughters, too,

rallied to her in the hour of danger  
makes me feel prouder of Britain than  
ever before. It was a mighty stubborn  
and dirty enemy, but courage and right  
overthrew him. A great object lesson  
indeed. 'If we are right we shall win'  
is a good slogan to remember."

## SHIPBUILDING IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAMBURG, Germany (via Amster-  
dam)—The Hamburgischer corres-  
pondent states that a new yard, by  
name the Fjordglü-Skibsbyggeri, has  
been constructed in Norway for the  
building of wooden ships. The new  
undertaking will have offices at Nöterö  
and will take over the O. E. Schul-  
stocks yard at Nöterö, near Mürke-  
raekken. The area of the yard will  
amount to 40,300 sq. m., with a water  
frontage of 300 m. Besides the neces-  
sary buildings, as many as 10 build-  
ing slips, and eventually a dock, are to  
be built, of which two slips are al-  
ready constructed and a third has  
been commenced. The yard is ne-  
gotiating for the construction of two  
motor freight ships of 1100 tons each,  
for which the material has already  
been purchased. The concern is to  
have a maximum capital of 1,000,000  
kroner.

## Oriental Rugs

Are Gifts of Lasting Beauty and  
Increasing Value

An Oriental Rug as a gift places in the home an article  
which will give constant pleasure to every member of the  
family. Because of the wonderful colorings and the remark-  
able care taken in weaving, the deep quality of their beauty  
never decreases, rather it increases with the flight of time.

If you are interested in real Oriental Rugs, do not over-  
look the collection on our Sixth Floor. Persian and Turkish  
Rugs at prices which will prove attractive.

We own these Oriental Rugs at prices that are below  
today's market. On this basis we are enabled to offer rare  
money saving opportunities to buyers of Holiday gifts.

Especial mention is made of the many choice small and  
medium sizes. Our collection represents the different recog-  
nized names, and includes Rugs in sizes from the small table  
mats up to the large room size Rugs.

We invite your inspection.

Sixth Floor

## Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## HARZFELD'S PARISIAN

PETTICOAT LANE—KANSAS CITY

## Choicest Selections for the Holidays

BLOUSES • GLOVES  
HOSIERY • BAGS  
LINGERIE • FURS.  
CHILDREN'S FURS  
at very attractive prices

## Fashionable Brown Gloves

WE have them in many styles—brown overseam lambskin at  
\$2.25; brown pique or P. X. M. chrome tanned cape, at  
\$2.50; brown Trefousse or Jouvin real French kid, at \$3.50.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS  
COMPANY  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The "West's" Finest and most  
up-to-date milk plant is now open  
for your inspection.

On Gilman Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City  
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and  
retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company  
Both Phones South 851

Home  
M. 1556  
Bell  
G. 1838  
Send for  
Catalogue

Embroidery Buttons  
Braidings Buttonholes  
Pleating Pennants  
Scalloping

Established 1892

Downtown Location, 1120 Walnut St.  
4th Floor, Take Elevator.  
South Side Location, 3022 Troost Ave.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Electric Service.  
Electric Grills, Toasters, also  
Electric Reading Lamps  
WESTERY CHANDELIER CO.  
HARRY GOODFAR, President  
N. W. Cor. 14th Street and Grand Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO. Both Phones

National City Bank  
914 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
STRONG—CONSERVATIVE  
Capital  
Surplus  
\$2,000,000.00  
Your Business Invited

"The Sign  
of Better  
Luggage"

Complete Showings  
of Luggage and Leather Goods, Gifts, and  
New Modes in Velvet and Leather Handbags  
L-U-C-E Trunk Company  
1026 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONKEY  
STEAM DYEWORKS CO.  
THE HOME OF QUALITY  
Cleaning Dyeing Pressing  
6003 Main Street  
221 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

We Are Equipped  
To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only  
Positively darn holes, sew on buttons and re-  
turn each article in complete repair without  
additional charge.  
THE BACHELOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY  
"For the Sterner Sex Exclusively"  
2004-2006 BROADWAY  
Home Phone 6015-6016 Main  
Bell Phone 2811 Grand

FURS  
H. J. WILDE  
Master Furrier  
Diplome d'honneur de Paris  
Also doing repairing and remodeling  
224 East 11th St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Klines  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEW MILLINERY  
for Holiday Wear  
are our newest arrivals  
Reasonably priced

Berkson Bros  
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
KANSAS CITY, KANS.  
ANNOUNCE

New Modes  
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,  
Blouses, Separate Skirts and  
Millinery

Klines  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

SOROSIS SHOES  
Among the leaders in style, comfort, and  
durability. When purchasing shoes, try  
Sorosis and be convinced.

If it bears the  
Woolf Brothers  
Label  
it is More than  
a gift—  
it is a tribute to one's  
good taste

Woolf Brothers  
KANSAS CITY



## LAND SETTLEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Herbert E. Easton Says Lands  
in Britain Should Provide  
Homes to Build Up a Greater  
Agricultural Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—If the British Empire is to be retained for the British people, drastic changes in the administration of its land policy are essential, writes Mr. Herbert E. Easton, hon. secretary of the British Empire Land Settlement League, in an article upon "The War and the British Empire." No longer must the land be allowed to be owned by a few large owners, he continues, but by millions of small ones. Each of the overseas dominions have with commendable effort been engaged since the outbreak of the war in preparing plans for assisting those serving in their forces and others to settle on the land. But such has not been the case in the United Kingdom, where it is even more essential. At the commencement of the war, Germany had 20,000,000 of her people engaged in agriculture, as against only 14,000,000 of white people in the British Empire. Does not this alone show clearly that unless our lands provide homes to build up a greater agricultural population, how can our empire remain British? For if the lands of the Mother Country are not going to be used as the cradle and the nursery of the future British race, the dangerously empty spaces of the dominions will probably be populated with people from the enemy countries. Moreover, it has long been an accepted fact that the cities and industrial centers of the empire have for a long time past been congested with people on a scale altogether out of proportion to the population of the country districts. As an instance of this I would mention that of the entire population of Victoria (Australia) not less than 50 per cent of the people are residing in Melbourne. Consequently, if this state of affairs continues and the land of the United Kingdom is not going to be fully utilized, there is great danger of the backbone and sinew of these islands drifting away to foreign countries, in which case Great Britain will become a place of resort for multi-millionaires and the cheap labor of the continent.

Twelve years ago, the Commonwealth of Australia was in danger of having several millions of people drawn to it from Southern Europe. Fortunately, the British Immigration League was able so to arouse public opinion as to frustrate the movement, and in doing so the labor organizations of Australia came to its assistance, for labor has on the question of Australian immigration remained steadfast to the advice given by Mr. Chris Watson, the first labor Prime Minister, who rightly contended that no immigration on a large scale in any country, particularly in Australia, can be successful until due provision has been made with the land for absorbing the new arrivals.

A policy of indiscriminate immigration—which really means the alluring of large bodies of people and dumping them down at various ports to find their own level—is one that invariably entails much sorrow and tribulation and hardship on the unfortunate people. The advocates of such are generally to be found in snug positions, with an eye to increased dividends or profits arising out of cheap labor.

Such people glibly say: "Oh, all these people will be sure to find their own level in time." But if this course is persisted in, those who have urged it will be summarily dealt with by their dupes.

The British dominions can, of course, easily absorb very large numbers of people on their lands, provided the necessary financial assistance for their settlement is assured, and in this respect the Queensland Government has notified Mr. Edmund Jowett, M. P., the president of the British Immigration League, that it is prepared to set aside 1,500,000 acres of land for the exclusive settlement of British former service men (men serving apart from the Australian forces) provided that the necessary money for their settlement is forthcoming.

But to reduce the heart of the empire at the close of a war which has drained Great Britain of her best manpower would be a suicidal policy, and there is no need to do so. Mr. Lloyd George is well aware of this fact, and it only remains for him to formulate a comprehensive land policy on sound, practical and business lines and land settlement can be immediately commenced. Directly such a policy is announced, the first step to take is to establish a land bank, which would have branches in all the principal market towns and agricultural centers. The main objects of this bank would be to finance intending purchasers of land by making advances on mortgages; to be a central institution for all moneys available for mortgages; in fact to apply the principle of the public trustee of the money of those who are deceased to the money of those still living who wish to invest their money in land rather than put it into business or speculate, under direct and proper supervision; the immense saving of expense alone in this will be obvious. To open a bureau of inquiries for land for agricultural purposes (good clean and cheap titles such as can be obtained under the Torrens system of land registration in Australia must be given, and must be permanent); to purchase in bulk agricultural machinery; to organize distributing centers for carriage of produce and generally to facilitate communication and transport between the grower and the markets.

Up to the present time, the real

difficulty in dealing with land in Great Britain is its cumbersome nature and the difficulty and expense of transfer. The bank will solve this difficulty by making it a liquid asset like any other property. It is obvious that the capital of the bank need not be a large one, as the money to work it will come from the public and the shares will only be created where the security is produced, and the price of land will be equally established. By such procedure, the whole nation will have a chance of becoming shareholders in their very own country; thus the principle of giving everybody a chance of obtaining a fractional value in the land of their birth will create a patriotism and an interest in farming which no other bank would effect. A sum of two millions in the Bank of England at the disposal of a Land Ministry would make the bank shares a trust security. The securities in the bank would be enormous, consisting of shares which the public would hold, the mortgage never being more than two-thirds of the value of the property and the life policy connected therewith. The earnings would be large on the current accounts and on the deposit, which would soon begin to accrue from those requiring mortgages. The reserve would also be a considerable attraction to this class of investor and would have a large earning power of its own, and would of itself attract an equivalent subscription. A pamphlet setting out the above proposals and going into the matter at length has recently, with the concurrence of the Admiralty and the War Office been circulated by the British Empire Land Settlement League to the navy and army, and since it has reached the services, by every post the league has been receiving applications from officers and men who are wishful to find homes and occupation on the land.

Such a process would indeed bring about a veritable transformation in the life of the countryside. Tens and hundreds of thousands of people would be occupying and working the land with the prospect of ultimately acquiring the ownership of their holdings, thus affording them, like the millions of small proprietors in France, a permanent stake in the welfare of the country.

History repeats itself and shows that the nation that neglects the neglected its primary industry, however wealthy it may have been and however strong from a naval and military point of view, is bound to decline and that wealth and armaments alone cannot save its downfall. Surely the awful toll the war has exacted will make the empire alive to the situation.

M. E. Braddon, the author of "Our Adversary," has warned us of the state many of our huge cities are drifting into when she refers to them as "cities that are stretching out their mean streets and spreading themselves . . . over the once delightful country, eating up our green lands and meadows, golden with buttercups, changing the rural wayside inns with their quaint parlors, and their Old World porches crouching under thatched roofs into big, brazen, glaring, jerry-built taverns, cities that can be best likened to big octopuses from whose spreading arm no pleasant thing can escape." Let us therefore hope that the good and common sense of the people will demand that there shall be no further delay in dealing with a question upon which depends the future welfare and very existence of the British Empire. That the United States has been aroused is shown from the following cable received by Mr. Herbert Easton on behalf of his league: "A National Committee of Patriotic Societies working in cooperation with Mr. Franklin B. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, Washington, with Mr. Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, Edward Harding, H. C. Armstrong and others, has formed a National Committee of Patriotic Societies, composed of associations with over 3,000,000 members, and wish to assure your league their cordial approval and fullest sympathy. Repatriation plans regarded as the only solution of the greatest of after-the-war problems. We gladly cooperate in every way in our power to assist your realization of our joint objectives. The movement is spreading here rapidly, the government realizing the immediate importance of preparing to handle the subject on a large scale has appropriated \$1,000,000 to cover the preliminary expenses. We owe it to our dead to stand by returning men and the dependents to enable them to become self-supporting." This is indeed a good lead, and on behalf of Britain's people I earnestly hope it will be closely followed.

From the Governor-General of New Zealand: New Zealand thanks Your Majesty for your gracious message. Today this Dominion, in common with Your Majesty's whole Empire and the Allies, rejoices at the cessation of hostilities and feels that however great the sacrifices have been, the issue leaves no doubt that they have not been in vain.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

Messages to British Troops  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following is a copy of a special order of the day by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, which is being issued for the information of the troops in France:

From Admiral Sir David Beatty: Upon the occasion of complete and overwhelming victory the Grand Fleet sends its congratulations to its brothers in the British Army, whose achievements and endurance have never been surpassed in our glorious

## PEACE MESSAGES TO KING GEORGE

Cordial Congratulations Are Sent  
to the King and Sir Douglas  
Haig on the Occasion of the  
Signing of the Armistice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A large number of congratulatory messages on the termination of hostilities have been received by King George from all parts of the Empire. Among them are the following:

From the Duke of Devonshire: The government and people of Canada, animated by feelings of indescribable gladness, rejoice with Your Majesty upon this victorious termination of hostilities. At this stirring and eventful period in the life of our nation, we desire to render thanks to God for the triumph of righteousness over the forces of evil. We rejoice with Your Majesty on the signing of the armistice, involving, as it does, the surrender of Germany. We congratulate Your Majesty upon the great sagacity and steadfast resolution of the statesmen of Great Britain and the Allied and associated powers, whose labors established and perfected the all-powerful alliance of free nations which has now effected the capitulation of an arrogant foe. We tender to the British and Allied forces on land, sea and air, the profound and grateful thanks of a united people for their stupendous efforts and patriotic sacrifices extending over four years of unparalleled carnage. Especially do we glory in the fact that the soldiers and sailors of Australia have, by their dauntless heroism and endurance, conspicuously assisted in reestablishing freedom and justice. We devoutly trust that Your Majesty's future reign may be crowned by order and good government throughout the British Empire, and that the nations of the world may ere long enter into the enjoyment of an honorable and lasting peace.

From the Governor-General of New Zealand: New Zealand thanks Your Majesty for your gracious message. Today this Dominion, in common with Your Majesty's whole Empire and the Allies, rejoices at the cessation of hostilities and feels that however great the sacrifices have been, the issue leaves no doubt that they have not been in vain.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

From the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies: My ministers have heard with very great gratification of the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and have requested me to convey through you to His Majesty the King, the very hearty congratulations of the government and people of the union of South Africa on this great achievement.

history. The duty of maintaining the communications of such an army has been one of the proudest privileges that has ever fallen to the British Navy.

From Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig: The congratulations which you have been good enough to send us from the Grand Fleet have given the greatest pleasure to the whole army. All ranks join with me in sending our heartfelt thanks. We will ever gratefully remember how much we owe this fulfillment of our hopes to the devoted cooperation of the sister service.

From General Pershing: My dear Marshal, please accept my hearty greetings and congratulations and those of the American expeditionary forces which we send to you and the armies under your command on this great day. It has indeed been an honor for American troops to fight beside your British veterans in a war against the tyranny of militarism. The new associations we have formed will be cherished forever.

From Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig: I am greatly touched by the kind message you have been good enough to send us. The whole British Army joins with me in sending our heartfelt thanks and greetings to you and to the American forces in France who have so greatly contributed to the present successful issue. We shall ever remember the heroism of your troops in dangers and difficulties which we shared in common in the recent great battle, and we heartily reciprocate the feeling which you express that our new relations may be developed and continued through all time.

From Col. E. House: Please accept my congratulations and felicitations. When the history of this war is chronicled, some of its most brilliant pages will tell of the glorious deeds of the British armies under your leadership.

From Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig: On behalf of the British Army under my command and myself, please accept our hearty thanks for your most generous appreciation of our work. We shall ever gratefully remember the help so wholeheartedly rendered by our American cousins when things were at their blackest.

From Field Marshal Viscount French: As Viceroy of Ireland, I desire in this hour of glorious victory to convey to you and the imperial army under your command the grateful thanks of the Irish nation, which has secured to this country absolute peace on land and in the air, besides a large measure of prosperity.

From General Rosado, commanding Portuguese expeditionary force: At the moment when hostilities cease and the victory of the Allies to which the British troops under your high command so gloriously contributed, is attained, I beg you to accept my heartfelt congratulations and the expression of the satisfaction

which the Portuguese troops have always felt of being under your command.

Army Council's Congratulations  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following is a message from the Army Council to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig: The Army Council desire, on the occasion of the happy termination of hostilities, to congratulate all ranks of His Majesty's forces in France upon the magnificent share taken by them in the series of brilliant actions which have contributed so powerfully to the gradual wearing down and final submission of the enemy. Since August, 1914, the British expeditionary force has grown from the small, but highly efficient, contingent which acquitted itself with such renown at Mons, in the battles of the Marne and the Aisne and at Ypres, to a great army. For the last four months this army has waged on a front of many miles an unceasing battle, and has every day won new glories for its standards. Through these four checkered years of conflict the same spirit of cheerfulness, stoicism and gallantry which our forefathers so constantly displayed has again been shown in the glorious tale of daily achievements, which is the Empire's pride and rejoicing today. To Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the commander who has led to a decisive victory over a formidable and skillful foe, the mightiest army ever sent forth to battle for the Empire; to all officers, from the highest to the lowest, to all the rank and file who have borne the burden of the campaign, undaunted by discomfort, wounds, sickness, or death; and also to those whose unceasing labor behind the lines has smoothed the working of the machine of victory, the Army Council tender their tribute of admiration and gratitude, with the hope that, under God, the mighty work which has now been brought to a victorious conclusion on the battlefield may insure for the Empire a future of honor, prosperity and peace.

Duke of Connaught's Message  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following is a Special Order of the Day by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, which is being issued for the information of the troops in France:

From Field Marshal Duke of Connaught: As an old friend and brother Field Marshal I send you my most heartfelt congratulations on the glorious ending of the war. How proud you must feel of the troops you led to victory and how so nobly maintained the best traditions of our old army. It has been a great disappointment to me not to have been able to visit you again before the close of hostilities.

From General Milne, Salonika: The British Army in the Balkans send to their comrades in France their cordial

dial congratulations and hearty greetings on this great occasion.

From General Bliss, U. S. A.: I and the officers of the American Section of the Supreme War Council send you our greetings and congratulations and our unbounded admiration of the British Army, and of the chieftain who has led it through evil days and good days to final and glorious victory.

From the Archbishop of Canterbury and Archbishop of York: We unite with you in glad and thankful praises to God for the glorious outcome of the dauntless and steadfast heroism of your armies which has won righteous freedom for the peoples of the world.

WOMEN'S REFORM PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Women's Political League has drawn up a program for women voters and formulated a definite election policy. It has done this in the belief that the most hopeful line of work will be concentration on the policy of "agreed measures." It has selected those pressing social reforms which do not involve questions of party controversy and on which no political party is committed to a definite attitude, but which have been neglected by them all. Among the reforms specified on the league's electoral program are: Admission of women to all departments of the public and civil service on equal terms with men; and drastic restriction of the drink traffic. The league is carrying on educational work among women voters. The new voters are being urged not to leave their parties, but to help on social reform by pressing on candidates the points set out in the league's program. It is also organizing a canvass of every party organization, in order to place its program before them and to urge that pressure should be brought to bear on their candidates to adopt the specified reforms.

TRADE UNIONS IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—In an article in the Socialdemokraten, a review is made of the increase of membership in the different trade unions during the last five years, and attention is drawn to the great importance of this fact. When the Amalgamated Trade Union was established in 1898, the journal states, all the members of the party were proud to know that the membership in the trade unions reached 50,000. Twelve years later the number of members exceeded 100,000 and at the international conference in 1910 the national organization was admired as one of the strongest organizations in the world, compared with the size of the country. At the present time the membership of the National Union has doubled. More than four-fifths of all the organized workers belong to the union which will soon be able to boast of containing every wage-earner in Sweden.

## DRY BILL DELAY LAID TO OFFICIAL

Strength of Empire Speaker  
Charges Acting Prime Minister  
With Its Obstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Australian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. E. W. Greenwood, a representative of the Strength of Empire movement, speaking before the Congressional Union declared that Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, was the one man in Australia who was standing in the road of war-time prohibition, prior to the signing of the armistice.

For some time, continued Mr. Greenwood, Mr. H. Sinclair, M. H. R., had a motion of the subject on the notice paper of the Federal Parliament, and Mr. Watt had deliberately kept that motion from being voted upon. They had every reason to believe that a majority in the House were favorable to the measure, and argued that Mr. Watt knew it. If the majority approved, it became a mandate of the House to Mr. Watt to introduce war-time prohibition. The movement had the sympathy of the State Premier, Mr. Lawson, in the Victorian House, and there was no doubt that the measure could be carried there if the church spoke in convincing tones on the question. The Congressional Union unanimously agreed to urge the federal government to consider the introduction of war-time prohibition, and to ask the federal Cabinet to prevent the manufacture and sale of articles which Mr. Greenwood stated were being supplied officially to the troops.

Replying in the federal House to a question put by Mr. W. F. Finlayson, M. H. R., Mr. Watt said that Mr. Greenwood's statement that he was delaying war-time prohibition was not correct, and the assertion conveyed an unmerited compliment. The question whether the House would be afforded an opportunity of discussing war-time prohibition was a totally different thing. He would not take action at the present time simply because of the desire of certain people, he said, to get into the spotlight.

PORTUGUESE WOMEN LAWYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LISBON, Portugal.—A Government decree has been issued conferring upon Portuguese women the right to become lawyers and assistants to notaries if they hold a certificate showing that they possess a thorough knowledge of the law. Women are allowed to be officials of the civil register, clerks or officials to the secretaries of state, administrative bodies, etc., on the same terms as men.

## Holiday Gifts at Stowell's

14 KT. GOLD FLEXIBLE BRACELET with locket top for picture.....\$47.00

14 KT. GREEN GOLD BRACELET.....\$24.00  
lace pattern  
Others \$2.50 and up

PLATINUM and GOLD BRACELET.....\$35.00  
engine turned, with three sapphires  
Others \$17.00 and up

14 KT. GOLD CONCH SHELL cameo Ring, plain setting.....\$12.00  
Other Cameo Rings, \$2.50 to \$40.00

14 KT. GREEN GOLD CAMEO BROOCH, Black onyx. Price.....\$30.00  
Others \$5.00 to \$75.00

PLATINUM BAR PIN, with beautiful sapphire.....\$40.00  
Other Bar Pins, \$2.00 to \$300.00

14 KT. GOLD KNIFE, engine turned, two blades.....\$12.00  
and file, 14 K. gold, special at.....  
Other Gold Knives, \$2.00 to \$25.00

14 KT. NEW MAGAZINE PENCIL, engine turned, holding five leads.....\$21.00  
Other Gold Pencils, \$5.00 to \$35.00

14 KT. GOLD LINK BUTTONS, platinum edge, set in circle of black enamel.....\$22.00  
Other Gold Link Buttons \$4.50 up

14 KT. GOLD LINK BUTTONS, engine turned, plain center.....\$10.00  
14 KT. GOLD RING, plain setting, Aqua Marine, fine blue stone, surrounded by platinum border. Price.....\$19.00

MINIATURE LOCKET, 14 Kt. gold, engine turned, at.....\$21.00  
Other Gold Lockets, \$7.50 to \$35.00

POWDER BOX, heavy 14 Kt. green gold, engine turned and hand engraved.....\$53.00  
Other Powder Boxes, \$18 to \$75

PLATINUM BAR PIN, open-work design, with 2 sapphires.....\$21.00  
Collar pins to match, each.....\$2.00  
Others \$1.00 and up

14 KT. BAR PIN, sapphire and eight pearls, open work design.....\$9.50

14 KT. GOLD LINK BUTTONS, engine turned, plain center.....\$10.00  
14 KT. GOLD RING, plain setting, Aqua Marine, fine blue stone, surrounded by platinum border. Price.....\$19.00

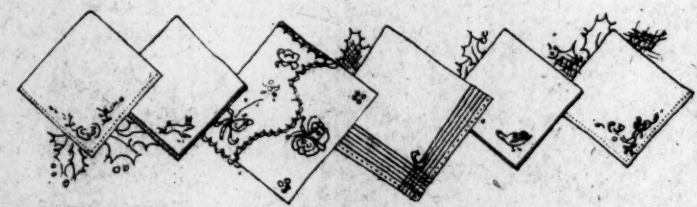
A few gift suggestions from our enormous store of fine 14 Kt. Gold Jewelry. Other suggestions are:  
Diamonds—Watches—Gold and Silver Jewelry—Silverware—Clocks—Toilet Articles—Jet Goods—Hair Ornaments—Rhinestone Jewelry—Velvet Bags—Leather Goods and Umbrellas.  
Orders received by mail will be given prompt attention.

*A. Stowell & Co. Inc.*  
24 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.  
Jewelers for 97 Years

Heavy 14 Kt. Gold Thimble, engine turned.....\$9.00  
Others \$2.75 to \$9.50

*Filene's*

A sky full of handkerchiefs



The modern handkerchief has character. It's possible to put as much thought into choosing handkerchiefs as any gift that's given.

Women's hand-embroidered initialed handkerchiefs of sheer linen, 25c.  
Women's linen hankies with hand-drawn hemstitching and hand-embroidery, in a big collection of patterns, including a pretty butterfly design, 29c.  
Men's all linen handkerchiefs initialed in two styles, 25c.  
Kiddies' hankies with interesting nursery figures and colored edges, 6 for 50c.  
Imported all linen embroidered kerchief cases, 65c.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—street floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.



## Commissioner Sells Tells of Aid Rendered in All Undertakings —Progress of Work in Educa- tion and Individual Uplift

vanishing race with broken arrows and dead camp fires, and art sculptured him in hopeless desolation at the end of the trail. Certainly the original American who felt himself the first homesteader of this continent and in his native honesty could comprehend the Indian's life, his habits, his desires and forests has found a place as good or even relegated to rocky regions or arid wastes where sustenance must be coaxed from unwatred sands. Recent administration, however, has had no part in such conditions. The later attitude of the government toward the Indian has been a sympathetic, humane, yet definitely practical one. It has recognized him as a man, the first and hyphenless American, possessing a quick intellect, a glowing spirituality, a sense of duty, a high sense, a brave heart, and fidelity to his promises and covenants. These must be accepted as manly attributes and are so proven by the large percentage of Indians who today attend church, live in well-arranged houses, are English-speaking citizens and voters, capable artisans,

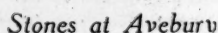
## RAILWAY CLAIMS \$7,000,000 FROM CITY

## CHICAGO GREEKS ASK FOR RESTORATIONS

**SOLDIERS' FARM COLONIES**  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — A commission representing the United States Department of the Interior, and headed by Arthur P. Davis of the Federal Reclamation Service, is visiting possible sites for soldiers' farm colonies in the Connecticut Valley, following a conference with Chamberlain and representatives of the State. No definite information was given as to the likelihood of establishing such a colony in this vicinity. Besides Mr. Davis, the commission includes Dr. Elwood Mead and F. W. Hanna, consulting engineers, and C. J. Blanchard, statistician.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

which it shares with no competitor.



Stukely was the first to make a map of Acrebury, and the plan he left showed only 29 stones standing, a proof of how rapidly the work of destruction had gone on since Aubrey's time. Indeed, Stukely saw the vandalism in progress. A certain Tom Robinson appears to have been the chief offender and a Farmer Green, it is recorded, destroyed many of the stones of the inner circle for the construction of his house at Beckenford. Another Eighteenth Century writer,

early bronze age, or to the meolithic, is a moot point, but that it is older than Stonehenge seems to be a generally accepted view. By far the larger number of the 650 huge monoliths which once composed it have disappeared. The whole thing was, and indeed still is, inclosed by a rampart and inner ditch, the space involved being about 28 acres in extent. According to the reconstructions of archaeologists, there was just within the inclosure a huge circle of unhehwn stones, 100 in number, all standing at a distance of about 27 feet from one another. Only nine of these are still standing and 16 are said to be buried. One of the stones is nearly 14 feet

Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A.

## INFRINGEMENT OF ORE PATENT CHARGED

**NEW YORK, New York**—The Jewish provisional council of the Ukraine has drawn up a formula for the solution of the Jewish problem which it hopes to present to the Peace Conference, according to a cable received by the Zionist Organization of America. It provides: Recognition of the Jews as a nation; admission of the Jewish people to the League of Nations; legal guarantees for the reconstruction of the Jewish national and political center; securing of civil and national rights in all countries where possible by constitutional law, and national, personal autonomy in all countries with large Jewish populations and where the Jews demand these rights.

"TRIPLE"  
MARMALADE  
ORANGE—GRAPEFRUIT—LEMON  
Delicious. Home Made. Bitter or Sweet.  
Contains only pure fruit and sugar.  
Always an acceptable gift.  
cents per 8-oz. jar. \$1.55 one half dozen.  
Parcel post paid.  
MISS SMATHERS  
Phone Preston 5342  
1054 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

His art, during his career as president, has remained as it was, as it always has been. He is a classicist, the personification of academic training. His drawing is accurate, his design is based on the book teaching of the centuries, his color is unaffected, his subjects are usually taken from classical mythology. Such subjects were popular at the height of his fame when he painted "The Visit to Esculapius." They are now no longer popular, so most critics have relegated their classical dictionary to a dark corner of the library. His art, like Andrea del Sarto's, may be called faultless; it is also lifeless. He presents a classical story; it is all in order like a well printed page, but one glimpse of his art is like another. Safe place for a scholarship prize, safe place for a Beins president. Sir Edward Poynter's pictures, even his portraits, have always been hung in the very best positions. This fierce light has been rather hard upon this modest

ish art circles—who will be the next president? It is really rather import-

president it is really rather important. The finger of fate seems to point to one man. As artist, John Singer Sargent, R. A. stands head and shoulders above any other member of the Royal Academy. His election would be a gracious courtesy to the United States, an offering by art to the closer union of the English-speaking peoples. Moreover there is a precedent. The British adore a precedent. Sir Benjamin West, P. R. A., was an American.—Q. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a sworn petition sent to the National War Labor Board, Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and the Commonwealth of Illinois Edison Company, of which he is president, are charged by five former employees with violation of President Wilson's war labor proclamation. The petition accuses the company and Mr. Insull of discharging the five employees because they had signed applications to join a union labor organization. Mr. Insull said he would leave it to the citizens of Chicago to judge his patriotism.

## CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIES

**Special** To The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

**SYRACUSE, New York** — Taking children out of the industries and not the women is the plan of the New York State Consumers League, which held its quarterly session in this city recently in connection with the New York State Industrial Congress. By removing children from industries it was said, the over-supply of labor could be regulated to some extent.

A plea for equal pay for men and women was made by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the women in industries section of the Department of Labor Bureau.

## DRYDOCK FOR OREGON PORT

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau**

**ASTORIA, Oregon**—A drydock of the floating type, to cost \$1,000,000, is to be constructed here at once. It will be of 15,000 tons capacity, sufficient to dock the largest vessels plying the Pacific Coast ports. A second public pier, a duplicate of one recently built, also is to be erected in the immediate future at a cost of \$500,000.

## BOLSHEVISM IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon — William F. Woodward, chairman of the State Council of Defense, has ordered that there be turned over to the United States attorney for the Oregon district evidence gathered by the council concerning the activities of the Finnish Socialist Society of Astoria, Oregon, which is alleged to be, in effect, a Bolshevik organization.

## Men's Handkerchiefs

Full Size, With 1½-Inch  
Embroidered Initials

Neatly Boxed

6 for  
\$1

Made in a special linen finish, with narrow hemstitched borders. 3 different colored initials in each assortment.

ONE STORE ONLY  
Walter G. Becker  
Himself  
Corner 11th and Chestnut Streets  
PHILADELPHIA

## GLOVES

SPECIAL

Men's Grey Mocha .....	\$3.25
Ladies' Grey Mocha.....	\$3.00

Good Gloving gives Good Grooming

**SCOTT & HUNSICKER**  
*Shirt Makers and Furnishers*  
108 South 13th Street  
4 doors below Chestnut  
PHILADELPHIA

**Electric Table Lamps**  
An Excellent Gift

these Electric Table Lamps. Beautiful silk shades in all the wanted colors. Very attractive stands in either wood or metal. A gift to be appreciated in any home. Mail orders promptly filled. We sell, install and repair everything electrical.

**CENTRAL ELECTRIC & LOCK CO.**  
12 North 13th St.  
Philadelphia



**NEW MODELS**  
Suitable to all figures.  
Prices \$1.50-\$2.50

 IT CLINGS!  
**M. B. STEWART**  
Valmont and 19th 1810 Chestnut Street  
**PHILADELPHIA**

---

Made to order or ready to wear  
**TOP COATS**  
Unusual values, prices from \$22.50 up  
atricia models, plain or fur trimmed, \$40.00  
**NELLIE R. SUITS**  
406 South 45th St. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Phone Woodland 5842 J



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

CLOTH INDUSTRY'S  
TONE CHEERFUL

Difficulties of Adjustment to Peace Basis Expected to Be Eliminated Before Long—Spring Business on Large Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—

The confidence which prevails almost universally throughout the cotton manufacturing industry, that the present very serious difficulties will be successfully met and overcome, and that a steady business at satisfactory prices is bound to develop in the near future, is more or less astonishing in view of the absolute absence of any business at present, and the prospect of having radically to curtail production until the spring demand gets under way. Despite the fact that many of the mills have a large proportion of their capital at present tied up in partly finished war contracts, and face the probability of being thus handicapped before the government can arrange to take the goods off their hands and reimburse them for the money laid out on special raw materials and special machinery for war work, there is very little pessimism.

The announcement at the close of last week of the terms upon which the government proposes to settle for the partially completed war contracts and of the steps that are to be taken to protect the manufacturers from actual loss, went a long way in allaying apprehension. The announcement was considered to provide fair settlements for both the holders of contracts direct with the government and the sub-contractors who have been furnishing the yarn. It is expected to aid in overcoming the uncertainty evident in the primary cloth and yarn markets, and to hasten the return to normal conditions.

Fine, combed yarn fabric manufacturers found last week as devoid of new business as were the three which preceded it. Offerings of cloth from converters, finishers, importers and jobbers who were trying to liquidate some of the large stocks purchased previous to the signing of the armistice, were more than sufficient to fill the slight demand in the market, and the prices these interests were willing to accept were far below what the mills could consider. Voices, which had been very popular during the war period, came on the market in more than ordinary quantity in consequence of the large stocks of them laid in before the slump, and as a result the price reductions on this class of goods were especially large. It is hardly possible today for mills to manufacture the goods for the prices they are being offered, not to speak of any profit or transportation charges. Lawns, satens and poplins have not been subjected to such pressure, but there has not been enough demand for them to reach the mills during the last week. Some believe that the wave of selling by second hands, much of which is in comparatively small lots, is caused by a desire to depress the market artificially for a time just prior to inventory time, in order that the large stocks of goods held by these same second hands may be inventoried at much lower prices and the amount of war taxes they will have to pay may be proportionately lessened. The mills continue the practice of laying off individual hands as fast as the work upon their particular machines runs out, but there is sufficient business on the books of most of the plants to keep going until Jan. 1 or so. Unless ordering in fairly large volume is done before that time, however, there is a strong probability of a generally shortened working schedule and some of the plants may close entirely.

Print cloth manufacturers had to be satisfied for the week with a very limited amount of business from bagging interests, who seem to be the only factors in the market at the present time with confidence enough to actually buy. The dealing last week, however, was in very small lots and at very irregular prices, so far as Fall River was concerned, the total sales being not more than 15,000 pieces. Prices have been at marked reductions from the government levels, but have not been as low in Fall River as were the figures quoted by some Southern print cloth mills. From the latter quarter offers of cloth were made at 20 to 25 per cent under the government prices, both on wide and on narrow print cloths. Sheetings were not so weak but could be bought in good quantity from manufacturers and not from second hands at 20 per cent under the government prices. The pressure is particularly strong for business for delivery within the next two months, and mills are willing to make a great deal larger concessions in price for such business than they would consider for business on which deliveries were to run for three, four or five months ahead.

STUDEBAKER SELLS NOTES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Studenaker Corporation has sold to a syndicate, made up of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers of New York and the Merchants Loan & Trust Co. and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, an issue of \$15,000,000 7-per cent serial notes. The notes mature in various amounts from Jan. 1, 1921, each year to Jan. 1, 1929.

NEW STEEL STOCK PLANS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Stockholders of the Century Steel Company of America, Inc., have authorized an increase in the company's stock capitalization from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000. The subject now goes before the Capital Issues Committee in Washington for approval.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Can	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Can & Fdry	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Loco	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelters	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am T & Tel	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Anacostia	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Atchafalpa	92	92 1/2	92	92
Baldwin Loco	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Balt & Ohio	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Beth Steel B	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Beth S pfd 5%	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
B R T	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Can Pacific	161	161	160 1/2	160 1/2
Cent Leather	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chis & St. P.	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
C R I & P	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67
C R I & P 6%	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67
Chino	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prod	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cruible Steel	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Erie	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Motors	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Goodrich	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Gr Nor pfd	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Insulation	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int M M pfd	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Max Motor	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Pet	164	167 1/2	163 1/2	166 1/2
Reading	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
St Paul	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
U S Steel 6%	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
N Y C & H	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nor Pacific	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Omaha	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Penn	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ray Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rockefeller	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Rep I & Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
So Pacific	102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
So Railway	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Standard Oil	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U S Rubber	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Utah Copper	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Western Union	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Wills-Over	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Total sales 345,000 shares.				

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Close
Lib 1st 4 1/4s.....	97.32	97.40	97.30	97.40
Lib 2d 4 1/4s.....	95.90	95.96	95.72	95.80
Lib 3d 4 1/4s.....	96.00	96.08	95.96	96.06
Lib 4th 4 1/4s.....	95.84	96.06	95.76	95.76
Lib 3 1/2s.....	97.90	97.90	97.80	97.98
Lib 1st 4s.....	93.30	93.40	93.22	93.22
Lib 2d 4s.....	93.20	93.20	93.10	93.10

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 3/4	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5s.....	96 1/2	96 5/8	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s 1007	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Lyons 6s.....	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s 1007	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 6s.....	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
French Repub 5 1/2s 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1919.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1920.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1921.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Chem com	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool com	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Zinc	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Arizona	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Atl G & W	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston Elev	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Boston & M	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Butte & Sup	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal & Arizona	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Cal & Hecla	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Davis Dale	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
East Butte	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Fairbanks	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Granby	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Green-Cann	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
I Creek com	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Isle Royal	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lake	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Mass Copper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
May-Old Colony	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mohawk	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
North Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Old Dominion	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Oscoda	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pond Creek	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Stewart	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Swift & Co	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
United Fruit	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
United Shoe	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U S Smelting	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Utah Cons	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton

prices here Monday:

Dec	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Jan	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mar	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Aug	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Oct	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Spots	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

prices here Monday ranged:

Dec	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Jan	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mar	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Call money

easy yesterday, high 1/2, low 1/4, ruling rate 3/4, closing bid 4, offered at 4 1/2, last loan 4 1/2. Bank acceptances 4 1/2 per cent. Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 47 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on banks 47 1/2, commercial 60-day bills 47 1/2, demand 47 1/2, cables 47 1/2. Francs demand 47 1/2, cables 47 1/2. Lire demand 63 1/2, cables 63 1/2. Rubles nominal. Mexican dollar 77 1/2. Government bonds easy, railroad bonds heavy, time loans strong, 6 per cent bid.

## RAND'S GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in November was 668,701 fine ounces valued at £2,797,853. This compares with 679,764 fine ounces valued at £2,887,455 in October and 722,839 fine ounces valued at £3,070,426 in November, 1917.

UNITED FRUIT CO.  
STRIKING GROWTH

Showing for 1918 Stands Out Conspicuously in Long List of Yearly Earnings Statements Notwithstanding Conditions

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a long

series of unusual annual statements the 1918 United Fruit Company's report stands out conspicuously. The balance of \$39.72 a share earned for the stock—the profit and loss surplus of \$80 a share—cash holdings of \$40 a share, make a combination of earning power and financial strength notable even in the splendid annals of the concern.

The cause of the unavoidable delay in the issuance of the annual pamphlet report by virtue of inability to determine the exact sum of 1918 federal taxes until the pending war revenue bill is enacted by Congress, analysis of the preliminary figures and comparison with the results of past years carry more than their usual interest. Operating profits of \$24,330,041 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 were 41 per cent of \$7,237,650 more than 1917, the previous high-water mark. Incidentally, they were within \$600,000 of the net earnings for the three previous years: 1914, 1915 and 1916.

The results are the more remarkable in view of the derangements and interruptions which the fruit and shipping departments have experienced from the war. Importations of fruit were curtailed by the shortage of ocean tonnage, to the relief of which the United Fruit contributed 52 ships, or 83 per cent of its available tonnage.

At present of the 23 ships under American registry, seven are being operated in the fruit trade and 16 are in the service of the United States Government. Of the 14 British ships two remain in the fruit trade, with the rest in the Admiralty service. During the year seven ships, six British and one American, were lost.

The same accounting conservatism, so characteristic of the company in all of its operations, is evidenced in the item of shipping, which is carried at approximately \$71 a ton. If the reasonable valuation of \$150 were applied, the increase in book value of United Fruit would be almost \$30 a share.

On the basis of 1917 taxes, the only government revenue program definitely known, the final net was equal to a little under \$40 a share. It is possible that the pending act may increase the tax levy \$5,000,000, but the war emergency fund, if necessary, may care for that increase. The special credits, moreover, to profit and loss surplus offset the possible \$5,000,000 tax increase. In short, the \$40 a share balance stands after all deductions.

What became of last year's profits is easily explained by the \$12,548,718 reduction in debt, which compares with net after dividends of \$15,965,176, showing that almost 79 cents of every \$1 of profit left after paying United States war taxes and stockholders their regular dividends was applied to the reduction of debt.

Directors have now voted to pay up to par for the \$5,000,000 4 1/2% of 1923 and 1925, the only obligation arising from current and trade indebtedness left. The \$5,016,500 stock will own the business without a prior obligation.

There has been almost a complete metamorphosis in the balance sheet in the last three years. Only as far back as Sept. 30, 1915, United Fruit had \$33,359,168 of bonded debt, or 91 cents of debt for every \$1 of its then share capital. Surplus, moreover, at that time, was only \$14,000,000, or \$38 a share, compared with the current \$40,000,000 or \$80 a share. Those figures best epitomize the progress that has been made.

Not by skimping in any direction has there been an attempt to make a "showing." Against the 1918 record profits there was a direct charge for depreciation of \$4,965,298 compared with a similar 1917 debit of \$4,861,178. In the last four years the aggregate charge against book value of plantations, equipment, railways, steamships and the like totals nearly \$23,000,000.

The gain, which fixed assets show, despite the continued drain on charge-offs, is due to the absorption of Nipe Bay Company during the year. In property, United Fruit now has slightly more than \$80,000,000, or roughly \$160 a share. In net liquid assets, if the easily liquidated investments are included, there is \$38,500,000, or \$77 a share additional.

The story of United Fruit this year, remarkable as it is, is heightened in interest by comparison with results of previous years. The following summary of net profits, total assets, surplus and amount earned per share over the last 19 years testify to the company's successful expansion:

	Total net	Assets on stk.	Earned
1918	\$24,330,041	\$127,624,855	39.72
1917	17,592,391	111,060,724	26.7
1916	14,082,132	75,032,918	13.4
1915	7,614,569	89,916,421	16.1
1914	3,742,247	88,867,408	6.1



## UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SOCCER ELEVEN  
MAY COME EAST

Great Lakes Naval Training Station Has a Strong Squad Made Up From Many Former Professional Football Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT LAKES, Illinois—An inter-sectional soccer series with an eastern team of the navy playing against the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team, is proposed as a holiday sport feature. The station squad, which is showing up finely, is after Norfolk for a run of five games, to be played somewhere on the coast. Several other cities are eager to book the Great Lakes kickers, but Manager Miller is turning down all bids in preference for the Eastern sailors.

The soccer unit at Great Lakes has its own training table, its own barracks, own field, etc., and is composed of 25 players. They practice four hours daily, with the varsity meeting the second team in regular games. Several groups of the professionals have been located throughout the big camp. Over in the first regiment in Camp Dewey as seamen, are a number of men who formerly played on the St. Louis Ben Miller team, which for three years held the championship of the West. Others have been found in the second regiment, detention and aviation.

Such high-priced soccer athletes as Harry Marre, one of the cleverest forwards in the country; Albert Oberle and Andrew Hack, a pair of experienced fullbacks; P. L. McLoughlin, who toured the country with a team of professionals; George Corrigan of the St. Louis (St. Louis); George Rumpert, goal-tender; Harry Pfeiffer and John Schulte of the Manewals (St. Louis) furnish the foundation for the maritime eleven.

A year ago these players were drawing high salaries for playing one game a week in the Missouri metropolis, where the pastime has reached its greatest popularity in the West.

They were first gathered together hastily to furnish opposition for the Chicago All-Star team in a benefit contest. The performance of the makeshift aggregation so impressed the athletic officer that it was immediately decided to foster the sport at the station. Although they had not had the benefit of practice or team work, the sailors won a 1-to-0 verdict over their rivals.

Charles Kuhn, former ground-keeper for the Chicago White Sox and now on the athletic staff at Great Lakes, has laid out a model soccer field within the big football inclosure at Camp Paul Jones, where practice is held every afternoon.

LARKIN ELECTED  
BY SWARTHMORE

Star Right Tackle Will Lead the Garnet Eleven in 1919—Basketball Practice Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
SWARTHMORE, Pennsylvania—C. P. Larkin '21, who played such a brilliant game at right tackle during the past season, has been elected captain of the Swarthmore College football team. His playing was the outstanding feature of every game played by Swarthmore this season. In the two games against the University of Pennsylvania, although paired off against acting Capt. J. A. Neylon '19, Larkin more than held his own and managed to star. During the two years that he has played football under the Garnet colors, he is the most versatile lineman Swarthmore has had in many years. A veritable stone wall on defense, he also shines in blocking opponent kicks, intercepting forward passes, and is a clever drop kicker and punter.

The players who participated in his election were the 15 who won their letters during the past season. They are: E. Cornog '19, J. D. Clancy '21, C. M. Howell '19, F. B. Dudley '22, A. C. Valentine '21, G. Conahy '20, P. W. Chandler '21, H. E. Walker '22, A. W. Gardner '20, C. J. Geiger '22, E. White '21, W. H. Stow '21, and Manager S. Price '19.

Of this year's squad only two will be lost to next year's team by graduation, Cornog and Howell. The latter was acting captain of the team this year. Dr. E. L. Mercer, the former Pennsylvania athlete, will have charge of the coaching again and will also direct the track candidates in the spring.

In order to get a line on the basketball candidates, class games are being played until after the holidays. In recent games the sophomores defeated the seniors, 36 to 11, and the freshmen conquered the juniors, 25 to 3. This practically means that the varsity team will be selected from the freshman and sophomore fives. The first-year team is composed of J. Carter and R. H. Young, forwards; A. G. Clark, center, and W. Ogden and H. E. Walker, guards. Larkin and Valentine, football tackles, are playing the guard positions on the sophomore team, with Halfback Stow, jumping center. W. P. Carter and H. Place are the sophomore forwards.

PENN STATE TO  
RESUME SPORTS

Will Foster All Branches of Winter and Spring Games, but With Curtailed Activities

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania State College will resume all branches of winter and spring sports, but with greatly curtailed activities, with smaller schedules and with limited coaching staffs. The main efforts will be launched for a continuance of the mass athletic program, involving participation of all undergraduates in some form of competitive sports, when the college resumes its activities on a purely collegiate basis, Jan. 2.

Although Penn State will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its identification with wrestling by holding the intercollegiate here in March, the varsity schedule will be somewhat reduced. Five dual meets with mat-men from other institutions are contemplated, three at State College and two on foreign mats.

Coach Yerger started his intercollegiate champion mat-men on their season's work last week. He has a squad of 35 aspirants, with prospects of enrolling 50 after the holiday vacation. Captain-elect Detar, who is in a machine gun officers training camp, has announced that he will not return to college this year. It is expected that Brown, the 158-pound intercollegiate champion, will be elected to succeed Detar.

Coach Bezdek has more than 80 basketball candidates at daily practice. It is probable that the schedule for this sport will be limited to 10 or 12 games. An eastern and a western trip are being arranged for the court men, and they will play a few games at home. Mullen is the only veteran of last season on the squad.

## PICKUPS

Otto Knabe, the former Philadelphia second baseman who was assistant to Manager Fred Mitchell of the Chicago Nationals last summer, has been reappointed for 1919.

Earl Smith, catcher for the Rochester Internationals last summer, expects to be released from Camp Pike shortly. He will probably be given a trial by the New York Giants next spring.

The big colleges have not very much time in which to make up their schedules for the spring of 1919, but they will, no doubt, be able to make dates for their big games, with plenty of minor ones coming along as the winter advances.

The Chicago White Sox have signed W. J. Stewart, a pitcher on the Bunkin Island baseball team last summer. He has been prominent in semi-professional baseball during the past few years and lives in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

Manager Mack of the Athletics has given Outfielder Oldring his unconditional release. Oldring returned to the Athletics last summer, after having retired from baseball. He played a very good game and acted as captain of the team.

Now they are saying that J. J. McGraw, manager of the club, and J. E. Gaffney, former owner of the Boston Braves, are going to buy the New York Giants. No doubt they can secure the club if they pay the price wanted, but it is going to take a lot of money to put such a deal through.

Prospects of John Daubert playing first base for the New York Giants are said to be pretty good. That the former Brooklyn star will not play with Brooklyn again is pretty certain, and Manager McGraw is said to be willing to exchange Walter Holke, the Giants' first baseman, and Smith, a utility fielder, for him.

While there were no trades of importance made at the annual meetings of the National and American leagues, there are rumors that more than one trade will be made before the season of 1919 starts. E. G. Shore and H. B. Leonard, two pitchers for the Boston Red Sox, and G. E. Lewis, the outfielder, are mentioned as likely to be seen in a New York American uniform in 1919.

Lieut. J. L. Lavan of the United States Navy, appears to be through with baseball, as he has left the Great Lakes Naval Training Station for service overseas. He formerly played shortstop for the St. Louis and Washington American League clubs, and in his college days was a star baseball player at the University of Michigan. At Great Lakes he managed the baseball team last summer.

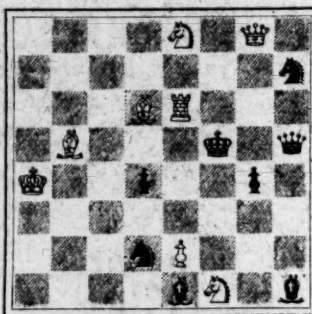
Manager Mack's announcement that a shorter schedule will permit his having his players train next spring at Ship Park instead of going South, does not come as any surprise to the followers of the game. In the early 90s it was customary for the baseball clubs to have their players train in the cities where they played, and the spring training trip has been more of a publicity affair than anything else.

C. A. Comiskey, president and owner of the Chicago White Sox, appears to be about as permanently fixed as vice-president of the American League as is Mr. Johnson as president, the only exception being that the former has to be elected annually, while the latter gets 20-year elections. Mr. Comiskey has held the position ever since C. W. Somers, the former Cleveland owner, was forced to quit baseball.

## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 9

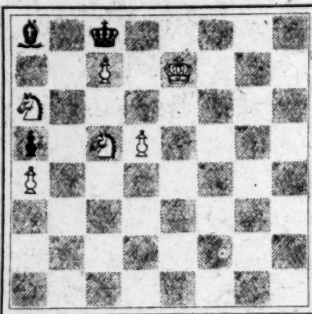
Author unknown  
Black 8 pieces



White 8 pieces  
White mates in 2 moves

## PROBLEM NO. 10

By Otto Wurzburg  
Black 3 pieces



White 6 pieces  
White mates in 3 moves

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 7. K-R4  
No. 8. 1. R-R4 K-R5  
2. Q-R3 K-Kt4  
3. Q-Q7 mate  
No. 9. 1. K-B3  
2. Q-Q K-Kt4  
If K-B2, R-QB4 mate  
3. Q-Q7 mate.

## NOTES

Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban expert, is planning an exhibition chess trip through Canada and the United States. Clubs desiring his services should address him in care of the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Third Canadian Correspondence Championship Tournament will be started in January. The annual meeting of the Boston Chess Club was held Nov. 30. This is the oldest continuous chess club in the United States, being founded in 1857, and the second oldest in the world. The new president, Mr. John F. Barry, is one of the few chess masters now holding similar honors.

The House of Commons has two strong chess players in Sir W. W. Rutherford of Liverpool and Mr. Bonar Law. The fifth round of the New York tournament brought together Kostic, the Serbian master, and Marshall. The game was replete with fine chess on both sides with the result that each had to be satisfied with a draw.

White Boris Kostic  
Black F. J. Marshall  
1. P-Q4  
2. Kt-KB3  
3. P-QB4

In this Queen's Pawn opening, so much a favorite among the masters today, one finds Black ever trying new ways to free his game, while the White development is quite regular. The text move is less frequent than Kt-KB3 or P-K3.

6. P-B4 P-K3  
7. B-P3 Kt-P3  
8. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3  
9. P-KKt3

This move proves a poor experiment, and seems to violate all theory, as it loses time and also develops the Bishop where it is of least use. Kostic apparently thought it would bring pressure on the weak QP but overlooked the development Black would get in the meantime.

White B-Kt3  
Black P-K3  
8. Kt-KB3 P-K3  
9. Kt-KB3 P-K3

While Black appears to lose a move, he drives the Kt from its commanding position, and leaves his QB free to come out.

10. Castles BxKt  
This also gives White an isolated Pawn.

11. PxB Castles  
12. Kt-Q4 Kt-K5

Both sides here are playing deep. White only sees the Pawn he gets; while Black is taking into consideration the attack he will have afterward. Although Black cannot win, he seems to gain a shade of advantage from this point on.

13. Kt-Kt1 P-Kt1  
14. P-QB4

The move which gets rid of the isolated Pawn, besides winning another. But rightly this does not cause Black any worry.

14. Q-B3  
15. B-R3 R-K  
16. PXP PXP  
17. QXP

White is now his Pawn ahead but Black's position is admirable.

17. B-B4  
18. Kt-K2 Q-R2

Trading Queens now only brings Black's rook the more in play.

**Silk Mufflers**  
HEWINS & HOLLIS  
4 Hamilton Place  
BOSTON, MASS.

ROCHESTER IS TO  
RESUME ATHLETICS

With Many of Its Star Performers Returning for the Coming Term, the University Expects to Have High-Grade Teams

ROCHESTER, New York—When college opened at the University of Rochester last fall, no one knew what conditions would exist. A branch of the Students Army Training Corps was formed here, and consequently no athletic schedule could be planned for quite a while. After things settled down a little a short football schedule was arranged, consisting of two games with the United States School of Aerial Photography, one game with Buffalo, and one game with Hobart of Geneva. Three of these games were won. Inter-company games of football were also played. B Company winning the championship.

Soccer was played by some of the boys, who with some difficulty formed a team and won two games. About three weeks ago basketball was started and team captains were elected. Burke of last year's varsity was elected captain of Company B, which has now won the basketball championship also. There is some good material in the company teams, and Lieutenant Waittel, who was elected captain of this year's team, is back from camp and will resume college work at the beginning of the college term. He has been looking over the material, and is well pleased with the number and variety he has to pick from. No regular coach has been secured as yet, last season's coach being engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

In former years Rochester has been represented by very fast teams. They have had as opponents Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Cornell, C. C. N. Y., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Dartmouth, and Syracuse. However, it is not yet known how many of these teams will be in the game, on account of existing conditions. Many former players are returning every day, and it is hoped that other colleges are as fortunate, so that an attractive and suitable schedule can be arranged.

WOOD TO CHALLENGE FOR HARMSWORTH CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—G. A. Wood, winner of the American Power Boat Association gold cup in 1917 and 1918, has decided to challenge England for Lord Northcliffe's Harmsworth trophy, emblematic of the international motor-boat championship.

Maple Leaf II holds the trophy by her victory over the Baby Speed Demon, which dropped out of the race in 1913, when in the lead, with mechanical trouble. Commodore Fugh of Chicago took the Disturber abroad in 1914 to race for the cup, but the event was canceled owing to the war.

Wood plans to build a new boat around the aeroplane engine that drove the Miss Detroit III to an American title, or equip his new 26-foot craft with a pair of 12-cylinder engines.

Wood and Christopher Smith will race the Miss Detroit III against the Whip-Po-Will Jr. in Florida this winter in an effort to win the speed cup from the New York craft.

COBB BACK FROM FRONT

NEW YORK, New York—T. R. Cobb, the American League champion batsman, who has been a captain in the chemical warfare section of the United States Army arrived here Monday on the Leviathan. He was made to deliver a speech during a minstrel show aboard ship last Saturday. He said he was happy to think he was able to take part in the fighting and that he considered it a high honor to fight for his country. After his speech was over, he promised all on board free tickets to the first baseball game in which he took part.

HEINIGAN BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, New York—James Heinigan of Fort Slocum, the former New England Association cross-country champion, established a new record for the Brooklyn A. A.'s 2 1/2-mile course, when he won the handicap road run of the Long Island Athletic League, Sunday, in 12m. 23.3-5s. This beats the old figures of 13m. 12.3-5s.

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

CINCINNATI NAMES MANAGER NEXT MONTH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The manager-ship question will come up at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cincinnati club Jan. 4," said President A. G. Hermann upon his arrival here Sunday.

"We have a plan of refinancing the club which I believe will work out to the satisfaction of all. No offer for the Cincinnati club was made by J. J. McGraw or anyone else at the recent National League meeting."

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

CINCINNATI NAMES MANAGER NEXT MONTH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The manager-ship question will come up at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cincinnati club Jan. 4," said President A. G. Hermann upon his arrival here Sunday.

"We have a plan of refinancing the club which I believe will work out to the satisfaction of all. No offer for the Cincinnati club was made by J. J. McGraw or anyone else at the recent National League meeting."

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

CINCINNATI NAMES MANAGER NEXT MONTH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The manager-ship question will come up at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cincinnati club Jan. 4," said President A. G. Hermann upon his arrival here Sunday.

"We have a plan of refinancing the club which I believe will work out to the satisfaction of all. No offer for the Cincinnati club was made by J. J. McGraw or anyone else at the recent National League meeting."

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

ROCHESTER IS TO  
RESUME ATHLETICS

With Many of Its Star Performers Returning for the Coming Term, the University Expects to Have High-Grade Teams

ROCHESTER, New York—When college opened at the University of Rochester last fall, no one knew what conditions would exist. A branch of the Students Army Training Corps was formed here, and consequently no athletic schedule could be planned for quite a while. After things settled down a little a short football schedule was arranged, consisting of two games with the United States School of Aerial Photography, one game with Buffalo, and one game with Hobart of Geneva. Three of these games were won. Inter-company games of football were also played. B Company winning the championship.

Soccer was played by some of the boys, who with some difficulty formed a team and won two games. About three weeks ago basketball was started and team captains were elected. Burke of last year's varsity was elected captain of Company B, which has now won the basketball championship also. There is some good material in the company teams, and Lieutenant Waittel, who was elected captain of this year's team, is back from camp and will resume college work at the beginning of the college term. He has been looking over the material, and is well pleased with the number and variety he has to pick from. No regular coach has been secured as yet, last season's coach being engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

In former years Rochester has been represented by very fast teams. They have had as opponents Yale, University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, Cornell, C. C. N. Y., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Dartmouth, and Syracuse. However, it is not yet known how many of these teams will be in the game, on account of existing conditions. Many former players are returning every day, and it is hoped that other colleges are as fortunate, so that an attractive and suitable schedule can be arranged.

WOOD TO CHALLENGE FOR HARMSWORTH CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—G. A. Wood, winner of the American Power Boat Association gold cup in 1917 and 1918, has decided to challenge England for Lord Northcliffe's Harmsworth trophy, emblematic of the international motor-boat championship.

Maple Leaf II holds the trophy by her victory over the Baby Speed Demon, which dropped out of the race in 1913, when in the lead, with mechanical trouble. Commodore Fugh of Chicago took the Disturber abroad in 1914 to race for the cup, but the event was canceled owing to the war.

Wood plans to build a new boat around the aeroplane engine that drove the Miss Detroit III to an American title, or equip his new 26-foot craft with a pair of 12-cylinder engines.

Wood and Christopher Smith will race the Miss Detroit III against the Whip-Po-Will Jr. in Florida this winter in an effort to win the speed cup from the New York craft.

COBB BACK FROM FRONT

NEW YORK, New York—T. R. Cobb, the American League champion batsman, who has been a captain in the chemical warfare section of the United States Army arrived here Monday on the Leviathan. He was made to deliver a speech during a minstrel show aboard ship last Saturday. He said he was happy to think he was able to take part in the fighting and that he considered it a high honor to fight for his country. After his speech was over, he promised all on board free tickets to the first baseball game in which he took part.

HEINIGAN BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, New York—James Heinigan of Fort Slocum, the former New England Association cross-country champion, established a new record for the Brooklyn A. A.'s 2 1/2-mile course, when he won the handicap road run of the Long Island Athletic League, Sunday, in 12m. 23.3-5s. This beats the old figures of 13m. 12.3-5s.

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

CINCINNATI NAMES MANAGER NEXT MONTH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The manager-ship question will come up at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cincinnati club Jan. 4," said President A. G. Hermann upon his arrival here Sunday.

"We have a plan of refinancing the club which I believe will work out to the satisfaction of all. No offer for the Cincinnati club was made by J. J. McGraw or anyone else at the recent National League meeting."

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

CINCINNATI NAMES MANAGER NEXT MONTH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The manager-ship question will come up at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cincinnati club Jan. 4," said President A. G. Hermann upon his arrival here Sunday.

"We have a plan of refinancing the club which I believe will work out to the satisfaction of all. No offer for the Cincinnati club was made by J. J. McGraw or anyone else at the recent National League meeting."

NEW YORK WINS 3 TO 0

NEW YORK, New York—New York defeated Babcock and Wilcox in their soccer game at Lenox Oval by 3 to 0, in a National League game before a moderate attendance. The home team strengthened their ranks by the inclusion of Wyatt of Chicago, and Mills, late of the West Hudsons.

PELHAM BAY ELEVEN WINS

NEW YORK, New York—The Pelham Bay Naval Training Station soccer team defeated the Chinese Student eleven at Travers Island, recently, by 2 goals to 1. McGrath and Hyman each scored a goal for the sailors, while Kwok shot the students' goal.

CINCINNATI NAMES MANAGER NEXT MONTH

CINCINNATI, Ohio—"The manager-ship question will come up at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cincinnati club Jan. 4," said President A. G. Hermann upon his arrival here Sunday.

"We have a plan of refinancing the club which I believe will work out to the satisfaction of all. No offer for the Cincinnati club was made by J. J. McGraw or anyone else at the recent National League meeting."

ATHLETIC MEETS  
FOR SERVICE MEN

New York Athletic Club to Hold Indoor Games for Soldiers and Sailors

NEW YORK, New York—The first of a series of indoor track and field meets which the New York Athletic Club will conduct during the coming season for men in the army and navy is scheduled to be held Dec. 19, in the twenty-second regiment armory.

The program includes six competitions for the service men, one of which will be for members of the twenty-second regiment; four open A. A. U. contests and one event for students of high and preparatory schools.

The army and navy events are: Medicine ball contest for 20-men teams; one-mile novice relay race, teams of eight men each; a standing broad jump team competition for novices, in which the total points scored will count; a 300-yard handicap run and a one-mile handicap run. The latter two contests will be in athletic costume, while in the others the soldiers and sailors are compelled to wear their uniforms. For A. A. U. athletes are: 74-yard dash, three-quarter-mile run and a one-mile walk, all handicap events. The schoolboy contest will be at 600 yards for novices.

Entries for the games will close Dec. 9 with M. P. Halpin at the New York A. C.

BUFFALO-MINEOLA AIR FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A United States Army de Havilland No. 9 two-seated fighting aeroplane, equipped with a Liberty motor, made a non-stop flight from Buffalo, New York, to Mineola, Long Island, a distance of 307 miles, in two hours and 30 minutes on Monday. The machine carried Capt. W. P. Jacobs as pilot and Col. L. W. McIntosh. They had been ordered to transfer the machine to Mineola, and most of the trip they flew above the clouds by compass.

BASKETBALL IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Basketball at the United States Naval Radio School here has been postponed until after



## THEATERS

Hearing on Ticket Speculating  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"You are a clever man, Mr. Brady, but you have not told me why I can't buy tickets at the box office." This was the concluding remark of a citizen who appeared at a public hearing, held in the New York aldermanic chamber on the afternoon of Dec. 11, on the merits of a proposed ordinance regulating theater-ticket speculation. The remark may be taken as summing up the whole quarrel which the public, or at least a portion of it, has with the managers of theaters over the purchase of seats. That the ticket-selling agencies control the situation was shown by the testimony of several speakers who, discussing the question from the viewpoint of the public, told their experiences in buying tickets; and by William A. Brady, who, talking for the managers, noted his difficulties in distributing locations independently of the agent and speculator.

The ordinance under discussion at the hearing was that framed by Thomas A. Williams, of the Board of Aldermen, and sponsored by Edward Swann, the district attorney, which provides, among other things, that agencies may sell tickets, but may not charge for them more than 50 cents over the original price. The agencies, apparently, were not represented in the speaking. The tone of those who spoke for the public was in part condemnatory of the agency method of seat-selling, and in part conciliatory. The tone of the representative of the managers was apologetic, deploring on the one hand the existence of speculation, and disclaiming, on the other hand, all blame for it.

The culmination of all was a moment of informal debate, permitted by the court, between one of the citizens and the representative of the managers, in which the citizen declared the theater box office, as usually conducted in New York City, to be a sham institution and a reproach to theatrical ethics.

Mr. Swann, reviewing the case at the close, indicated that the projected Williams ordinance, with its clause forbidding more than a 50-cent premium, was probably as good a corrective for the injustices of ticket speculation as was within the conditional powers of the Board of Aldermen to enact. He assured the court that he would do all in his power as District Attorney to help in its enforcement, and he expressed the view that his office, having such an ordinance to proceed on, could easily put to rights any minor difficulties that might arise.

## American Notes

Augustus Thomas' drama, "The Copperhead," is proving of such interest in Chicago that it will be moved to the Studebaker Theater soon to continue the long engagement begun at the Garrick. Miss Laurette Taylor's performance in "Happiness" is also being received with marked Chicago approval. Other continuing plays in Chicago include "The Crowded Hour," at the Woods; "The Voice of McCornell," at Cohan's Grand; "The Lion Dash," at the Cort; "Three Faces East," at the Olympic. "Going Up" goes into the Grand on Dec. 25, Miss Ethel Barrymore appears at Powers, Dec. 30 in "The Off Chance," and Mitzzi sings in "Head Over Heels" at the Illinois, beginning Jan. 5.

"Oh, Mamma," a musical comedy by Philip Bartholomae, with score by Augustus Barratt and Frank Tours, opens a Boston engagement Dec. 23 at the Wilbur Theater. This piece is a revision of "Gloria of Mine," which toured briefly last season. Dec. 23, Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton are to present Dumas' "A Marriage of Convenience," at the Hollis Street Theater. Dec. 24, Fred Stone begins a long Boston engagement in "Jack of Lantern," at the Colonial Theater. "Cappy Ricks" continues at the Plymouth Theater; "Leave It to Jane" has come to the Majestic Theater, and "Fiddlers Three" continues at the Tremont Theater.

"Dear Public," a satirical farce by Martin Brown, is being tried in the smaller cities. Harry Mestayer is cast as an author of popular fiction, whose publisher resorts to heroic public devices to restore him to popularity with a fickle public. Donald Gahner acts the author's son, who objects to the methods by which the family name is exploited.

Cohan & Harris, in association with Harrison Grey Fiske, are to present Mrs. Fiske in a comedy by Lawrence Eyre, "Miss Nelly of Orleans."

Miss Maude Adams is to resume her tour in "A Kiss for Cinderella" in January.

## Photo Play Notes

Granting that the conventionalities of Drury Lane melodrama are worthy of the attention of a director of Maurice Tourneur's taste, originality and skill, his film version of "Sporting Life" is commendable. He chose a capable and large cast, devised the required ingenious and elaborate settings without stinting costs, and projected the whole story in a series of pictorial episodes which are characteristic of his best when he has the time to be thorough. Now that he is managing his own affairs his work escapes the blight of slighted details which the program method of releasing films imposed upon him when working for others. In "Sporting Life" Mr. Tourneur has used silhouette effects exquisitely in his night photography.

"Our Colored Fighters," an official United States war picture, showing the work of the Negro troops, has been released.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are making comedies to be released monthly by Paramount. The first two will be

screen versions of stories by Albert Payson Terhune: "Once a Mason" and "The Amateur Liar."

Miss Mabel Normand is to appear in a film based on the popular old farce, "Sis Hopkins."

Mitchell Lewis has formed his own producing company and will distribute his pictures through the Select Company. David Powell is to act in Goldwyn pictures.

Frank Keenan has formed a motion picture producing company of his own.

## MERCANTILE MARINE URGED FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—An important speech announcing the extent of the Dominion Government's shipbuilding program was made by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, following the launching recently at the yards of Canadian Vickers Limited, in Montreal, Quebec, of the Canadian Pioneer, a steamer of 8100 tons, and part of Canada's new mercantile marine fleet, now in process of construction. "It is a special pleasure for me," said Mr. Ballantyne, "to witness the development of steel shipbuilding in Canada, not only in the Vickers works, but in the other 16 yards that are building steel ships for the government, from Prince Rupert to Halifax. I am pleased to announce that the government has under construction at the present time 39 steel vessels as follows: Lake type, nine; 4300-ton type, six; 5100-ton type, eight; 8100-ton type 14; and 10,500-ton type, two."

Mr. Ballantyne said he hoped manufacturers and business men would realize that this was the most favorable opportunity they ever had to seek export business, as the United Kingdom, overseas dominions and the empire's allies were more sympathetically inclined than ever to buy Canadian products. The government was fully alive to this great possibility and at the present time had a trade commission in London to see that the way was made easy for Canada to get its full share of the vast amount of materials required for the restoration of devastated France and Belgium, also to get its share of all those products wanted by those countries which had been engaged in war, to replenish their stocks. "I consider that this day marks an epoch in the history of Canada," concluded Mr. Ballantyne, "and for the first time a mercantile marine flag of Canada has fluttered on the breeze, on the Canadian Pioneer just launched. With the lead that the government has given and its determination to assist Canada in every way to do a large export trade, I hope in the very near future that the flag of Canada's merchant marine may be seen in every important port throughout the world, carrying to distant countries Canada's production of the mine, field, forest and its industries, and bringing back the importations that Canada will find it necessary to make. All this is possible by cooperation of all of Canada's diversified interests."

**HOUSING WORK IS RUSHED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BATH, Maine—Building 65 good-sized houses in 97 days is an achievement accomplished here by the housing division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These buildings are substantially built and are modern in every respect. They will provide homes for 116 families, as 51 of them are two-tenement structures. Each tenement has five rooms and a bath, electric light, hardwood floors, modern plumbing and hot-air heat. To put up these houses has required 3,000,000 brick and 600 men have worked daily on the job.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BATH, Maine—Building 65 good-sized houses in 97 days is an achievement accomplished here by the housing division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These buildings are substantially built and are modern in every respect. They will provide homes for 116 families, as 51 of them are two-tenement structures. Each tenement has five rooms and a bath, electric light, hardwood floors, modern plumbing and hot-air heat. To put up these houses has required 3,000,000 brick and 600 men have worked daily on the job.

## HOTELS

## WESTERN

## Shirley Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO  
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
80 ROOMS—UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel owns and operates Dairy, Gardens and Private Garage. Popular Prices.  
JOHN H. DODGE, Manager.

## NEW ENGLAND

## Empire &amp; Tuileries Company

Operating  
**Hotel Empire**  
333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

## Hotel Tuileries

270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.  
Famous Catherine de' Medici Ball Room may be secured at reasonable rates for Balls, Banquets, Association Meetings, etc.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTELS AND GENERAL CLASSIFIED

## NEW YORK

## Prince George Hotel

Announcing a Third Addition  
WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to  
**1000 ROOMS**  
The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.  
R. H. Newton, Manager  
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York  
Rooms and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons \$3 and up; Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

## Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND  
Central Park West  
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway  
NEW YORK  
Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.  
Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

## HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and Service  
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 600 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.  
NEW ENGLAND

## Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.  
Located on Commonwealth Av.  
joining the famous Fenway Park  
European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.  
The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.  
FRANK C. HALL, Manager

## ROCK RIDGE HALL

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.  
30 minutes from South Station. Express trains. Well located for those who enjoy the country, but must be near the city. Just the place in which to take a short vacation free from household responsibilities or to make your home for a long stay. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Open wood fires. Full room, Sun parlor, Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Tel. Wellesley 1134.

## Bancroft

Worcester, Mass.  
The rendezvous of the discriminating traveler.  
Homestead Hall  
Greenwich, Conn.  
45 minutes from New York  
OPEN ALL YEAR BOOKLET

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston  
This Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.  
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

## SOUTHERN

## St. Petersburg invites you

Winter Tourist Rates to St. Petersburg, Florida, and return are on sale at all Railroad Ticket Offices  
November 1st to April 30, 1919  
Time Limit June 1, 1919. Stop-over allowed all intermediate points going and return, on notice to the conductor.  
Further particulars  
Ask Your Ticket Agent  
Also Write Board of Trade, St. Petersburg, Florida

## Pinehurst

NORTH CAROLINA  
offer this season a varied and interesting schedule of sports and pastimes, golf, trap shooting, riding, driving, motor-ing, tennis.  
CAROLINA HOTEL  
now open  
The weather in December and January is usually delightful—like late fall in New England.  
For Reservations or Information address:  
General Office  
Pinehurst, North Carolina  
or LEONARD TUTT, 282 Congress St., Boston.

## NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
The St. Charles  
An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well-regulated establishment.  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

## HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS

FLORIDA, FLORIDA.  
In the Florida place, Delightful, balmy climate. Modern hotel, 16-hole golf course, grass putting greens, tennis, riding, motor-ing. The beautiful South at its best.  
Open January 1st  
Theo. C. Brooks, Mgr.

## Hotel Granada

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.  
A modern home-like hotel directly opposite the main entrance of the famous Ponce de Leon Hotel.  
Under the same management as the Charleston Beach Hotel, Charleston, S.C.  
MRS. J. S. BAKER, Prop.

## A Hotel that is Different

Arlington Hotel  
Santa Barbara, California  
A New Hotel composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel, Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.  
Perpetual May Climate  
E. P. DUNN, Lessee

## Hotel Plaza

San Francisco, California  
FACING BEAUTIFUL UNION SQUARE  
POST AND STOCKTON STREETS  
European Plan, \$1.50 up.  
American Plan, \$3.50 up.  
Write for literature descriptive of Hotel Plaza.  
Management of C. A. GONDER.

## Hotel Albemarle

54th Street at Broadway, NEW YORK  
In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping district.  
ROOM RATES PER DAY  
Single room, semi-private bath, \$1.50; double \$2.  
Single room, private bath, \$2.  
Double room (for 2 persons), with private bath, \$3.  
Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4.  
Special rates by the Week.  
CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Managing Director

## El Encanto

Delightfully located on Mission Ridge, 500 feet elevation, overlooks Santa Barbara and the Channel Islands.  
Hotel and Cottages. American Plan.  
CHAS. A. COOKE, Lessee

## Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO  
Gary St., just off Union Square  
New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Unusually comfortable rather than unnecessary ostentatious luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and streetcars.  
Breakfast \$1.00, Lunch \$1.00, Dinner \$1.50  
Sunday Breakfasts \$1.00, Dinner \$1.50  
Further particulars at any office. T. H. O. COOK & SON, our special representatives.

## CHANCELLOR HOTEL

UNION SQUARE & CITY'S CENTER  
SAN FRANCISCO  
All Suite Rooms: All Private Baths  
\$1.50 and \$2.00  
Leo L. LEBERMAN, Mgr.

## SILVER PEAK

The Guest Ranch  
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA  
A charming country home with bungalows, nestling "and all that." Open for house guests. Silver Peak Booklet on request.

## Hotel HOLLYWOOD

LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR  
An all-the-year "round hotel" of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upwards.  
Set in beautiful surroundings, mountains, scenery and ocean breezes. "Midway between Los Angeles and the Sea." Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and the north.  
CHAS. A. COOKE, Lessee and Manager.

## The Gerald Cafe

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
WM. GRILLIS, Proprietor  
217 Central Avenue, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

## BANQUET BRAND

Dairy Products  
Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Butter  
Great Falls, Mont. Phone 6768

## Page Meat Company

Fresh and Salt Meats  
Delicatessen  
Phone 101 411 CENTRAL AVENUE

## HARRY J. SKINNER

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE  
527 Ford Bldg., Great Falls, Montana.

## Conrad Banking Co.

COMMERCIAL BANKING  
Capital \$250,000.00  
Interest Paid on Time Certificates  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

## BERG COAT &amp; SUIT CO.

IT PLEASES US TO PLEASE YOU  
Coats, Suits and Ladies' Furnishings  
Conrad Bank Building Phone 6308

## THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY CO.

429  
GREAT FALLS, MONT.  
ADELAIDE DONIVAN  
SCHOOL OF MUSIC—11 6th St., N. Palace Theatre Bldg., Great Falls, Montana.

## MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

BROWN'S C. O. D.  
GROCERY and MARKET  
O. S. REDFIELD, PROPRIETOR  
No. 1, 401-8 W. Okmulgee. Phone 3450-1  
No. 2, 308 W. Broadway. Phone 3303

## MISCELLANEOUS

Keystone Leather Co.  
PHILADELPHIA—BOSTON—LONDON  
Bristol Patent Leather Co.  
PHILADELPHIA—BRISTOL, Pa.—BOSTON

## MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

BROWN'S C. O. D.  
GROCERY and MARKET  
O. S. REDFIELD, PROPRIETOR  
No. 1, 401-8 W. Okmulgee. Phone 3450-1  
No. 2, 308 W. Broadway. Phone 3303

## MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

BROWN'S C. O. D.  
GROCERY and MARKET  
O. S. REDFIELD, PROPRIETOR  
No. 1, 401-8 W. Okmulgee. Phone 3450-1  
No. 2, 308 W. Broadway. Phone 3303

## TULSA, OKLA.

## Hullburton-Abbott Co.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS  
One of Tulsa's Largest Department Stores  
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Millinery.  
Accessories, Shoes, Children's Wear, Yard Goods, Linens, Draperies, Luggage and House Furnishings.  
5TH and MAIN STS., TULSA, OKLA.

## HUMPHREYS &amp; MANDEL

LADIES' READY TO WEAR SHOP  
PRICES REASONABLE  
315 S. Main McClure Bldg.  
Watch the Window for Specials

## Demores

"LADIES' SHOP"  
Exclusive Apparel and Millinery for Women and Misses  
508 South Main Street, TULSA, OKLA.

## The Hail Store

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN  
Phoenix Silk Hosiery  
Curtis Brown Co  
Fashion Park Clothiers

## Vanderers

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND READY TO WEAR  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded  
Palace  
On State of Tulsa  
A Complete Store for Boys is Our Boys' and Children's Department  
Stein Bloch Clothes—Dunlap Hats  
Manhattan Shirts  
TULSA'S LEADING STORE FOR MEN & BOYS

## Our Great Buying Power

enables us to offer the people of TULSA BETTER FURNITURE for less money. EVERYTHING for the HOME.

## Barr Furniture Co.

I. G. ROSSER, Manager  
WALK-OVER SHOES  
For Women and Men  
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
413 SO. MAIN TULSA

## SOUTHERN

## HARDWARE COMPANY

WHOLESALE-RETAIL  
First floor: Builders' hardware, tools, sporting goods, auto accessories.  
Second floor: Household furnishings, stores, refrigerators, china.  
315-317 SOUTH MAIN ST.  
Phone 1800

## LESTER W. WETZEL

Picture Framing  
Original Paintings, Water Colors, BRIC-A-BRAC  
TULSA'S ART AND GIFT SHOP  
529 SOUTH MAIN STREET  
JOHNSON BROTHERS  
Exclusively High Grade Groceries  
Richellou Brands  
516 S. Main Street, TULSA, OK.  
Phone Osage 7120

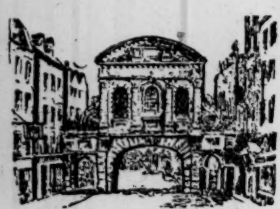
## F. B. DESHON &amp; CO.

Hoover Cleaners Elect. Supp.  
Chandeliers Sporting Goods  
Sinclair Bldg., TULSA  
LESLIE BROOKS COMPANY  
Fire, Tornado, Automobile Insurance  
Real Estate and Rentals  
407 South Boulder. Phone 28  
S. J. CAMPBELL  
Heating and Plumbing



## CLASSIFIED EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

## LONDON



Stationery—Printing  
Office Furniture  
Every requirement for the  
Office.

Partridge & Cooper, Ltd.  
191-192, Fleet Street,  
LONDON, E. C.

KENSINGTON 470

Stuart Hepburn & Co.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS  
VALUERS

39-41 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W. 3

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Flats in the following districts.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

KENSINGTON

SOUTH KENSINGTON

BELGRAVIA

EARLS COURT

CHELSEA

VICTORIA

**"SWAN"**  
FOUNTAINS  
PRICES  
England... from 10/6  
U. S. A. ... from \$2.50  
Write for list, free.

MABIE, TODD & CO., Ltd.  
79-80 High Holborn, LONDON, W. C.

97, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
90, Regent Street, W.  
204, Regent Street, W.

PERRY'S New  
Model Fur Coats

are well cut, perfect fitting,  
and made from reliable skins  
only. Please write for our new  
illustrated price list, which  
includes newest shapes in stoles,  
muffs, fur-lined coats and fur  
trimmed hats.

Arthur Perry & Co.  
FURRIERS

12, Argyll Place,  
Regent Street, London, W. 1.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY  
TAILORS and  
Breeches Makers

23 Bucklersbury  
Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen  
Victoria Street, E. C. 4

RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention  
Phone: Bank 8030

Military Equipment  
COMPLETE W. O. CAMP KITS  
Woolsey Valises, Sam Brown Belts, etc.

TOM HILL, Actual Maker  
44 SLOANE SQUARE (next to station)  
Phone: VIC. 3860

SUITS, COATS AND TRUNKS  
J. FAREY & CO.

67 South Molton Street, London, W.  
Telephone 5343 Mayfair

The Langholm Laundry  
POINT PLEASANT  
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.  
Price List on Application.

The Carlyle Laundry  
Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3  
Price list on application.  
Telephone Western 1179.

MERA PORTRAITS  
HILDA WARD  
Fair School of Dancing  
Misses Paine and MacQuid,  
and teachers thoroughly trained; ana-  
professional classes separate. Branches  
Golden's Green, Brighton, Richmond,  
School, 5 James St., Oxford St., Lou-  
don (adjoining Times Book Club).

Y for PRESENTS  
at the  
COURT POTTERY  
(DORA E. LUNN)  
10 RAVENSCOURT AVENUE  
Ravenscourt Park, W. 6.

THOMAS JAMES  
Jewelry and Glass Stores  
8, KING'S ROAD  
(Spide pattern) Blue Dinner and  
Linen Ware. Tel. 2906 Ken.

GREGG & CO., Ltd.  
Field Cutlers and Ironmongers  
Flash Lamps and Batteries  
SLOANE SQUARE, W. 1

WINDOW CLEANING  
and CARPET CLEANING  
The Regent Window Cleaning Co. Ltd.,  
82, Victoria St. S. W. 1, Tel. VIC. 6071

Electric House Lighting and Repairs  
JOS. GILBERT, A. R. S. I.  
12 Little Chester St., Delgare St. S. W. 1.  
Tel. Victoria 5247

W. BIRCH—Florist  
GARDEN CONTRACTOR  
20, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11  
Choice Cut Flowers, Table Decorations and all  
Floral Designs. Phone 2540.

Repairs to Boots and Shoes  
W. AYLIFFE & SONS  
24 Sloane Sq. and 1160 Kings Road, S. W.

OLD ESTABLISHED Exclusive Agency offers  
discounted prices for Superior Garments. 147A  
Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.

WANTED  
Wanted—Unfurnished, within easy distance  
House Square, flat, 2 to 4 bedrooms, 2 recep-  
tion rooms, kitchen, bath; rent from £80-£100.  
Small house near Victoria Station. Tel. 278.  
2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

WANTED—In suburban neighborhood, 2 nice,  
furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, for lady  
and gentleman. 277, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk  
Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED  
LADY, politically experienced in Government  
Dept., fluent in 7 languages, knowledge of Brail,  
males responsible post, any country. 278,  
Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

FIRST CLASS COOK desires post in restaurant  
business house. business hours. MISS BETTS,  
10 Rosina Rd., Battersea Bridge Rd., S. W. 11.  
K 0111

Renee le Roy  
6, HANOVER STREET, W.

Paris Hats in London  
Makers of Scotch Fabrics  
to Royalty

LADIES' TAILORING  
Our Goods Are Noted for  
COMFORT, DURABILITY and VALUE

A. C. GRANT, Ltd.  
24 Maddox Street, London, W.

MRS. WILLSON  
of the Art Studio and Employment Agency  
at 53 SLOANE SQUARE  
Invites visitors to view her new stock  
PICTURES, GIFTS, BOOKS

Vocalists and Pianists recommended. Posts  
waiting for Government, also for maids of all  
descriptions, in London and provinces.

Telephone No. 2062  
Western 2062

Gothorpe Court Dressmaker  
Dainty dance frocks from  
6 guineas, original design  
and colouring.

82 Gloucester Rd. wear a specialty.  
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S. W. 7

FLORENCE COOLEY  
121 Queen's Road, Bayswater

MILLINERY  
for all occasions.  
French Veilings, Flowers and Mounts.  
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY.

EVERYTHING for  
LADIES' WEAR  
"How to Dress  
With Good Taste"

Post Free

SWAN & EDGAR, Ltd.  
Regent Street, W.

Leading West-End Couturiers and Drapers

WILFRID BAKER  
Gowns, Coats and Skirts,  
Coat Frocks

40, Margaret St., Cavendish Sq.  
LONDON, W. 1

Wholesale and Export Only

Artistic Dress  
SMOCKS—JERKINS—OVERALLS  
68 Duke Street,  
Grosvener Square, W. 1

Formerly The Studio, St. John's Wood

MADAME GUNTER  
Evening Dresses and Tailormades  
MODERATE PRICES  
128 Sloane Street Phone VIC. 3504

The Misses Tripp & Illingworth  
COURT DRESSMAKERS  
43 Upper Baker St., London, N. W.  
Phone: Mayfair 3501

Specialties—Artistic colouring and line.

ODETTE & WELLS  
MODEL GOWNS & COSTUMES  
46, BAKER STREET, W. 1

Decorative Needlework  
MRS. EVERSHED  
8, So. Molton Street, Est. 1895.

MILLINERY, Miss Threadingham,  
10 Park Mansions Avenue, S. W. 1  
(Opposite Knightsbridge Tube Sta.)

LENA CONNELL  
Photographer  
50 Grove End Road, St. Johns Wood,  
LONDON, N. W. 8.

Enquiries and  
appointments  
for sittings

Phone: Park 3700

W. J. EARLEY'S  
COAL  
Head Office:  
"Westbourne House"

135, Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2

PRINTING AND STATIONERY  
For quick service, up-to-date style and mod-  
erate prices, try E. & S. BUTLER, 148 Strand  
Green Rd., N. 4.

PICTURE FRAMING  
J. MIDDLETON, 21 King's Rd., Chelsea.  
Established 30 years

Spiking & Co.

BAKERS  
CONFECTIONERS  
& FLOUR MERCHANTS

to  
His Majesty King George V.

45, DOVER ST., PICCADILLY W.  
Tel. Regent 1225

108, BROMPTON ROAD, S. W. 3.  
Tel. Kensington 1806

24, ECCLESTON STREET, BELGRAVIA  
Tel. Gerrard 5207

70, GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W.  
Tel. Kensington 1000

6, SYMONS STREET, SLOANE SQUARE  
Tel. Kensington 1001

3, SPRING STREET, RAYSWATER W.  
Tel. Paddington 1849

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS  
at all branches.

"Ye Olde English Rose."  
6 Holland Street, Kensington

"Ye Home Made Shoppe"  
Luncheons, Light Refreshments, Dinners  
Home made cakes, chocolates and preserves a  
specialty.

\*Phone: Park 5354.

Gooch, Allen & Co.  
HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89, Lower Sloane Street  
TEL. GERR. 2037

J. COLLINS  
HIGH-CLASS GROCER  
Provision Merchant, Etc.

69, Abingdon Road, KENSINGTON, W.  
Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL  
Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1

Passenger Lifts, Fireproof Floors  
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance  
from 6d. per night per person.  
Excellent Cuisine. Personal supervision. Phone  
2908 Padd.

WENTWORTH LADIES' CLUB  
for working Gentlemen, Golden's Green, N. W.  
4, close to Tube. Bed Sitting-rooms, with gas  
fires, and own meters; fitted for self attendance;  
bath, with geyser; board, terms moderate.  
Address: SECRETARY, Wentworth Road.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 67, Warwick Road  
(close Earl's Court Station); paying guests re-  
ceived; gas fires in bedrooms. Miss HAYWARD.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House, Excellent  
Cuisine, 52, Lovers Terrace, Hyde Park, W.  
Phone: 4286 Park.

SCHOOLS  
CHALLONER SCHOOL  
72, Queen's Gate, LONDON, S. W.

Principals:  
MISS MALIN and MISS HOPE WALLACE

An undenominational School for Girls  
and Boys with a Nursery Class for little  
Children.

For particulars apply The Principals as above.

WELLINGBOROUGH  
"WESTFIELD" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Principals Miss Blott B. A. Hona. (London)  
Cambridge Training College. Miss R. Blott,  
Bedford Kindergarten College. Vacancies for  
Boarders.

VERNON HOUSE  
BROOKSBURY, N. W.  
Boys prepared for Public Schools and  
Osborne. Special School Buildings re-  
cently added.

Headmaster: H. Ernest Evans, LL.D.

THE ABBEY, Beckenham, Kent. Preparatory  
School for Boys, Spacious Buildings, Extensive  
Grounds, Scholarship and Osborne Successes.  
W. SALTER, M. A.

THE HALL, Beckenham, Kent—Good class  
house for girls, modern, comfortable, ready to  
accept. Principals, MISS KAY  
and MISS GILL.

"KEDDINGTON" High School for Girls,  
(Preparatory for Boys), 59, Brixton Hill, S.W.  
2, London. Principals: The Misses Walker.

RICHMOND  
THE LAVENDER  
LAUNDRY

PARADISE ROAD, RICHMOND, SURREY  
Collections in Richmond district only.

BROMLEY, KENT  
UMBRELLAS  
Expert Repairs  
T. E. BASHFORD, 5 West St., Bromley

SEVENOAKS  
Established 1870  
S. YOUNG & SON

Reliable Household Linens and  
Drapery

Patterns sent. Phone 50 Sevenoaks

Artistic Furnishing  
Removals & Warehousing. Phone 290 Sevenoaks.

"SOUTHERNWOOD"—Finishing school for  
French, Domestic Economy, Sewing, Dressmak-  
ing, etc.; under French tuition; Protestant;  
lovely house and garden. MIDDLETON,  
ELLINGHAM HOTEL—This comfortable hotel sit-  
uated in its own grounds; separate suites of  
rooms only and board; 1 hour from London.

BOURNEMOUTH  
WHY NOT?  
have your own private supply of  
NEW Laid Eggs?  
Clean inside and out  
Write price, MONCHIEFF, The Bungalow,  
St. Ives, Ringwood, Hants.

JOHNSON, FLINT & CROSS, House and  
Estate Agents, Arcade Chambers, Bourn-  
mouth, Tel. 36 and 109. All lists free.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
BOURNEMOUTH, "Berkswell," high class  
residence, in own grounds, 200 ft. West Cliff,  
near Sea, Frame, Winter Gardens, etc. Terms  
moderate. MRS. BRIDGMAN KING.

BOSCOMBE, Comfortable apartments; 5 min-  
utes from sea and from station. Moderate terms;  
quiet locality; moderate. MISS COLE, Sandhill  
Lodge, Florence Road.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Clarendon Mansions," Pri-  
vate Hotel, near West Station, Moderate terms,  
comfortable and under personal supervision of  
Proprietress.

BOURNEMOUTH, "The Walmer" Private  
Hotel, South Cliff, Quite close to the Sea front  
and Pier. Tariff on application.

BOURNEMOUTH, W.—Private suites with  
board. Every comfort and attention. MISS  
HUDSON, South Mount, Priory Rd.

## MANCHESTER



By appointment to their Majesties  
The King and Queen



KENDAL MILNE & CO.

Millinery, Costumes, Dressmaking  
Ladies' Tailoring and Outfitting  
Furs, Nurses' Outfits, Cabinet Furnishing, Carpets,  
Decorations, Furniture, Draperies, Curtains, Removals.

RESTAURANT  
DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER

MARSH'S

Makers of Saddlery, Harness, Bags and Trunks

10 King Street and Ridgefield, Manchester

Wardrobe Trunks, Suit Cases, and Light Weight Luggage. Officers'  
Camp Kit and Requisites—Presents for the Troops. Fancy Leather  
Bags and Dressing Cases, Card Cases, and Manicure Sets, Gloves,  
Leggings, Icy Hot Flasks, Motor Rugs and Cushions.

TELEGRAMS MARSH'S, KING ST., MANCHESTER.

Phone: 286 Central

Hancock & Son

Jewellers and  
Diamond Merchants

Corner of St. Ann's Passage

29 King Street, MANCHESTER

Service—The performance of labour  
for the benefit of another—Webster.

We specialize in buying and exchanging jew-  
ellery and in giving advice we are pleased that  
customers should have the benefit of our 50  
years of experience.

J. W. NEEDHAM

1915 Ltd.

1 & 20 Deansgate Arcade,  
Manchester

ANTIQUE and FINE  
ART DEALERS

Collections valued and arranged

Telephone 2330 Central.

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas re-covered in half-an-hour

WALMSLEY & SON

1, Victoria Street  
MANCHESTER

H. HARRISON, Ltd.  
LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS

Exclusive designs in high grade materials  
for present wear

81, Mosley Street, MANCHESTER

HAMPSTEAD  
Phone 1800 Hampstead

BOWEN & MALLON  
185-187 FINCHLEY ROAD, N. W. 3

Artistic Furnishers, Decorators and  
Fabric Specialists, invite your enquiries  
for Complete Furnishing Schemes  
for Houses, Flats or Single Rooms.

Their Stocks of Fabrics include many  
Choice Designs and Unique Colours in  
Modern and Classic Furnishing Specialties.  
Samples and Estimate Free on Application.

Makers of the "Normal Belvedere" which  
should be in every home; a perfect BED  
and Settee. Particulars on application.

CHERY & CO.

Flowers Fruits  
Vegetables

477 and 479 Finchley Road  
Tel. Hampstead 2917

Stationery & Printing  
NOTE HEADINGS  
VISITING CARDS  
RELIEF STAMPING, ETC.

BAINES & SCARSBROOK  
79 Fairfax Road  
SWISS COTTAGE, N. W. 6.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE  
Miss E. Armstrong,  
6, Ridley Place,  
Corsets  
Garments from £1:1:0.

ROBSON  
DRAPER  
205 Westmorland Road

BRIGHTON  
BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LADY receives Guests or Officers needing spe-  
cial comfort; charming home, best part of Hotel  
B. Monitor Office, 12, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. 2.

HIGHCLERE, Private Hotel, 55 and 60  
Brunswick Place, Brighton. Tel.: 2993 Hove.  
The MISSISS CRABBE.

STROUD  
ALFRED E. SHIPWAY, Gold Medalist 1912.  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR  
29 Landova, Stroud, Glos.

BLACKPOOL  
MISS DUDLEY  
12, Central Beach, Blackpool  
SPIRELLA CORSET PARLOURS

FOR SPIRELLA Corsets, Paper Patterns and  
Dressmaking Classes consult JONES and WAL-  
TON, Clifton Street, Blackpool.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE  
ROWLING & HARGREAVES, 85 Lord St.,  
North Shore, Blackpool. Apartments, near  
Promenade and Talbot Road Station.

EACH Dingley Shop is a  
Spot of colour, a breath of  
fragrance in the city streets

DINGLEY'S  
FRUIT & FLOWERS  
71-73, PICCADILLY, AND FIVE  
OTHER BRANCHES IN MANCHESTER.

LAWN & HOWARTH  
Church & House  
Furniture  
Manufacturers

30 Deansgate Arcade &  
St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester

Telephone  
4853 Central

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

Collars  
Underwear  
etc. of the most  
reliable character  
can be obtained  
from

L. C. JONES

Ladies' Tailor

40 King Street  
MANCHESTER

HUGH MACKAY  
TAILOR  
82, Spring Gardens, Manchester  
(opposite Park's Bank)  
Stylishly cut clothes. Reasonable prices.  
Tel. City 8174.

BRISTOL

LADIES' and Children's Millinery—Costumes  
from 3/6 gns.; dressmaking in all its branches.  
PTAUNCE, 23 Queens Rd., Bristol.

PAIGNTON

E. & A. W. COUCH  
Ladies Tailors | Gents Tailors

Ready to wear  
Suits and Gowns  
Sports Coats  
Blouses, etc.

FUR REPAIRS  
DURING SUMMER

16 Palace Avenue, PAIGNTON

Mortimer Ricks  
Jeweller

For distinction in Jewellery, Gem Rings, Watch  
Bracelets, Waltham Watches. All enquiries  
invited. MORTIMER RICKS, Jeweller, Paig-  
nton, S. Devon.

TORQUAY

PRIDHAM & SONS  
(Established 1830)

Goldsmiths, Jewellers,  
Watchmakers, Silversmiths, etc.

SPECIALITY:  
Gems, Watch Bracelets and Wristlets  
THE STRAND

NEWTON ABBOT

Leading Establishment for  
Ladies' and Children's  
Wearing Apparel, Millinery, etc.

Household Linens a Speciality  
40 AND 42 QUEEN STREET



## MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## DUBLIN



**EXQUISITE GIFTS OF PERMANENT VALUE**

1. NATURAL MUSQUASH COATS, made from the finest Northwest Fur, with latest SHAWL COLLAR. Other styles from 25 Guineas.
2. The charm of Skunk is irresistible and in the form of a Cape as depicted above is incomparable. We have a very choice selection of NATURAL SKUNK CAPES from 6 1/2 to 50 Guineas. The Cape illustrated is priced at 25 Guineas.
3. FASHIONABLE STRAIGHT STOLE, in Natural Skunk, made from fine dark quality Fur. 15 Guineas. Skunk Opossum Muffs to match 4 1/2.
4. Very handsome Animal-shaped Necklets, in White Arctic Fox from 12 Guineas. Black Fox, from 10 Guineas. Blue Fox, 25 Guineas. Natural Cross Foxes from 7 1/2 Guineas. Afghan Foxes, 5 1/2 Guineas. Natural Red Foxes from 8 Guineas.

**SHOP WHILE THE DAY IS YOUNG**

**Barnardos**  
21 & 108 Grafton St., Dublin

**KELLETT'S WINTER SALE**  
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MILLINERY\*  
BLOUSES, COSTUMES, SPORTS COATS, etc.  
**D. KELLETT, Ltd.**  
George's St., & Exchequer St., Dublin

*Swittrers & Dublin*  
**Winter Sale Commences**  
January 6th, 1919

*Swittrers & Co. Ltd. Grafton St. Dublin*

**A. Pantan Watkinson**  
CONTRACTOR FOR  
Plumbing—Painting  
—Building—Repairs  
121 St. Stephens Green, W. DUBLIN

**Mrs. Bothwell**  
Smart, exclusive Hats, Blouses,  
Gloves, etc.  
77 Grafton St., DUBLIN Tel. 285

**"EXCLUSIVE GLOVER"**  
(Formerly Supply)  
Perfect fit guaranteed.  
All gloves fitted on.  
Moderate prices.  
40, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

**SQUIER**  
EDMOND JOHNSON, Ltd.  
GEM RINGS PEARL NECKLACES  
Irish Manufactured Silverware  
94 Grafton Street, Dublin  
BOOKBINDING  
M. CALDWELL AND SON  
9 South Frederick St., DUBLIN

**PRECIOUS** Cash Purchasers in Ireland  
Extreme prices paid for fine specimens  
**GERTY & SON**  
46 Dawson Street, Dublin

**ANTIQUE** PHOTO REQUISITES  
Stereo Lantern Slides  
T. MASON, 5 Dame Street, Dublin  
**CHINA AND GLASS**  
J. FRANK ATKINSON, Specialist  
56, Dame Street, DUBLIN

**BELFAST**  
PRINTING AND STATIONERY  
Stamped Notebooks  
Typewriters, Carbon and Ribbons  
WM. BROWN & SONS, 30 Chichester Street  
RELIABLE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY  
No better House for Repairs  
SHORTSINGER, 57 North St., Belfast

## LEEDS

**The Grand Pygmalion**  
YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE

For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Silks, Millinery, Mantles, Furs and Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets and general House furnishings of all kinds, you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices. Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.

For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

**Monteith, Hamilton & Monteith, Ltd.**  
GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS  
PHONE LEEDS 22274

**Eveleigh Bishop Ltd**  
Dressing Case Manufacturer

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
Albion Place LEEDS

FOR EVERY TRADE  
OILS  
THE VICTORIA OIL COMPANY  
Balmoral Works, Hunslet, Leeds.  
Sole Proprietor, S. BOLTON  
Goods carriage paid throughout the Kingdom

**E. BARROWS & SON**  
FOOTWEAR

to your measure immediately by the Pedigree System.

Ask or write for illustrated folder.  
19 Commercial Street, LEEDS  
(Under Leeds Library)

F. SCRIMSHAW  
Photographer  
40 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds  
CARTER AND FRANKLAND  
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS  
174 Park, Leeds. Tel. Leeds 23180

NO PROFITEERING  
**M. LUCAS & CO.,**  
Manufacturing Furriers  
12, ELDON TERRACE, LEEDS.  
Remodelling a speciality.  
High Class. Write for Catalogue.

**MADAME ARTHUR**  
3 Bond Street  
LEEDS  
High Class Tailormades  
Tel. Leeds 22280

PRINTING AND STATIONERY  
STEMBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.  
Top of Albion St., Leeds

**MISCELLANEOUS**

DIGGLE & TAYLOR  
Purchase All Kinds of Clothing  
Gents' Business Suits,  
Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.  
Boots and Shoes.  
Best value given. Prices on approval.  
YORKSHIRE ST. BORDALE  
LARN  
Millinery, Blouses, Spirella Corsettes,  
60 Old Town St., Plymouth, Devon.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

**M. Brooks & Co.**  
1107-1109 G Street  
Give something useful and make the selection from this large and magnificent stock. You will find our prices low.

**THE SMART SERGE**  
*Betty Wales*  
Dresses  
IN NEW FALL STYLES

Here Exclusively in Washington  
Now on display in our Specialized  
Misses' Section—Fourth Floor

**Woodward & Lothrop**  
WASHINGTON

**KING'S PALACE**  
Department Store, 810-16 Seventh St.  
GIVE SOMETHING  
of Practical Worth  
Choose from our great stocks NOW—  
there must be no final rush this year!

**HENRY L. KAUFMAN**  
Importing Tailor  
COLORADO BUILDING  
USEFUL-HOLIDAY GIFTS  
COATS, DRESSES, FURS, BLOUSES,  
LINGERIE  
Moderately Priced  
**KAFKA'S**  
F and 10th Sts.

**Mayer Bros. & Co.**  
507 and 600 F Street, N. W.  
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Waists, Furs  
and Millinery

**30 Blackstone**  
FLORIST  
Flowers by Telegraph All Over the World  
14th and H St., N. W. Tel. Main 3707

An Attractive Place to Lunch  
the  
**LOTOS LANTERN**  
733 Seventeenth Street  
"GOOD HOME COOKING"

**GIFT SHOP** Open Till 6 P. M.  
"OVER THERE" LUNCH ROOM  
BRANCH OF THE LOTOS LANTERN  
Open from 12 to 6 P. M.

IF YOU are particular about your meal  
want your trade, E. T. GOODMAN, the  
reliable butcher, 2 phones, Arcade Market.

Select Your Holiday Gifts  
From our unusual collection of odd things in  
Antique and Art Curios, Oriental Rugs,  
Mirrors, Brasses, Silver, etc.

**ELLIS & ARNOLD**  
ART GALLERIES  
1238 G ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

**SIDNEY WEST Inc.**  
14th and G Streets, N. W.  
Washington Agent for  
**STEIN-BLOCH** Smart Clothes  
and **DUNLOP** Hats

**Parker, Bridget & Company**  
Outfitters to MEN  
and **LITTLE MEN**  
The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C.

**THE MODE**  
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR  
Eleventh and F Streets

**N. M. Minnix Company, Inc.**  
Office Outfitters  
Adding and Calculating Machines  
Furniture, Safes, Office Specialties  
1330 G STREET, N. W.

We've Unusually Large Stocks  
Ready to Fill the Demands of  
Gift Seekers

**LANSBURGH & BROS.**  
FRANK R. JELLEFF, Inc.  
1216 F Street, N. W.  
A WOMAN'S SHOP  
DEPENDABLE QUALITIES  
MODERATE PRICES

**ERLEBACHER'S**  
Ladies', Misses' and Juniors  
OUTERGARMENT SPECIALIST  
1210 F Street, N. W.

**Ladies' Capital Hat Shop**  
209 11th St., N. W.  
Repairs of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats  
Ladies' Hat Frames  
Our work is our reputation. Phone 34-8822

**RICH'S**  
1001 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR  
For Men, Women and Children  
Mail orders filled promptly. Send for booklet.

Reliable Shoes and Hosiery  
**WM. HAHN & CO'S**  
RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES  
Cor. 7th and K Sts.  
1914-16 Pa. Ave. 238 Pa. Ave., S. E.

**GEO. H. COOKE**  
FLORIST  
Connecticut Avenue and L Street

**The MAYER CO., Inc.**  
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
815 Fifteenth Street Northwest

**Holiday Gift Goods**

Gifts selected from this store's  
splendidly complete lines of  
quality Luggage and distinctive  
Leather Goods command ap-  
proval because of their evi-  
dent character and worth.

The better grades of equipment and accessories  
for officers in all branches of the service.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
**Becker's Leather Goods Co.**  
1324-1326 F St., Washington, D. C.

**Victrola**  
Records  
**Arthur Jordan Piano Co.**  
1239 G St. (Near East Cor. 13th)  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS  
Accordions Pianos Post Horns  
Autoharps Flutes Saxophones  
Band Instru- Guitars Tambourines  
ments Harmonicas Top Pianos  
Banjos Jew Harps Trombones  
Baritone Mandolins Ukuleles  
Bones Metronomes Violins  
Bugles Orchestras Bells Violoncellos  
Chinets Xylophones  
Concertinas Zonols

**E. F. DROOP & SONS CO.**  
1800 O Street, N. W.

**"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"**  
The phonograph that has made a  
musical instrument out of the talk-  
ing machine.

Washington Representative  
**O. J. DEMOLL & CO.**  
12th and G Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

**S. H. Bannons Co.**  
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. 8TH ST.

**"Radmoor" Hosiery First**  
—That is if you have once worn  
"Radmoor" Hosiery, because it is hard  
to be satisfied with any other kind  
after you have become accustomed to  
wearing these splendid-fitting, durable,  
pure, unadulterated silk hose. We  
carry all qualities.

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.89 pair  
Sold exclusively in Washington at this store.

**ARCADIA LAUNDRY**  
Main office and plant, Arcade Building, 14th  
St. and Park Road. Efficiency, quality, prompt  
service. A trial will convince you. Please call  
Columbia 3527

**Photographs—Brooks Studio**  
Special Rates to Army and Navy  
1229 F St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

**SPENCER CORSETS** Strictly  
Custom-Made  
**IRENE M. SPARKS, 1914 Pa. Ave. Frank 6717**

**E. L. GREENE WARD**  
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS  
McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
W. A. FINCH, 2410 18th St. Col. 5310  
Hardware, Paints, Glass  
WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS  
Box Chronometers, Musical Instruments, etc.  
A. O. HUTTERLY, 808 14th St., N. W.

**LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER**, A.  
Blecher, 2507 Champlain, cor. Col. Ed. Col.  
3485, Remodeling, cleaning, pressing, repairing.

**PHILADELPHIA**

**Coal by Telephone**  
We deliver  
ASQUARTON

Beats the mail. You can order in  
a minute and can depend upon  
the delivery just when promised.

**E. J. CUMMINGS**  
13th and Callowhill 51st and Warrington  
25th and Federal Germantown and Stenton

**PHILADELPHIA**

The Exclusive Glove and  
Corset Shop  
**SEMSER & CO.,**  
5443 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.  
3487 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.  
Bell Phone Gtn. 21-78 Open Evenings

**FRANK R. HASTINGS**  
Flowers  
8 W. Chelton Ave., Philadelphia.  
Tel. Germantown 5705

**LEWANDOS**  
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDRESS  
1638 Chestnut Street, Phone Spruce 4979.

BUY YOUR GOODS AT  
**Roth's Delicatessen**  
5518 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia

**THE EMMETT ART SHOP**  
Art Goods and Art Needlework  
Stationery and Gifts  
5934 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia

**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**  
DIRECTLY ON BEACH  
Opposite Hotel Pier; ocean rooms; table guests;  
always open. MRS. A. W. WHEELER.

## WILMINGTON, DEL.

**Crosby & Hill Company**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
905, 907, 909 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.  
**Edward W. Pyle & Co.**  
SHOES, HOSIERY AND CHILDREN'S  
WEAR  
619 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

**A. B. C. SAFETY**  
ALWAYS  
BE  
CAREFUL  
**A. B. C. MARKET, 10 EAST SEVENTH ST.**

**TURNER & STELLE**  
Quality Grocers  
Eighth and Tatnall Streets

**SAYLOR SHOW PRINT**  
PRINTING  
Of Every Description  
415 SHIPLEY ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

**FURNITURE**  
DRAPERIES, FURNISHINGS.  
PERIOD STYLES A SPECIALTY  
We contract for entire furnishing of a room.  
suite, house, hotel, yacht, etc.  
**R. L. FORD FURNITURE CO.**

**Biggest Because** **MULLIN'S** Clothing  
Best Hats  
Shoes  
WILMINGTON

**J. EDW. REYNOLDS & SON**  
READY MADE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER  
100 to 104 W. Sixth St., Wilmington, Del.

**Ellwood Souder & Sons Co.**

Decorative Furnishers  
9th and Orange Sts., Wilmington, Del.

**Joseph T. Montgomery**  
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry  
229 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

**ALFRED D. PEOPLES**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.  
No. 508 Market St. WILMINGTON, DEL.

**NORFOLK, VA.**

**S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.**  
"SHOES OF QUALITY"  
240 Granby Street

**SHULMAN CO.**  
Clothing—Haberdashers—Hatters  
Military and Civilian Tailors  
"Society Brand" Clothes and Uniforms  
MONTICELLO HOTEL CORNER

**BURK & CO.** 216 Main Street  
NORFOLK, VA.

**Men's and Boys' Clothes**  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS  
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS

**WM. J. NEWTON**  
303 Granby Street  
Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.  
Phones: Store 4090—Residence 1972

**Huyler's, Whitman's, Page & Shaw's**  
and Other High Grade Confectionery  
**HOWARD'S, Inc., 200 Main Street**

**GALE-FORD COMPANY**  
Incorporated  
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS  
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

**GEORGE W. THOMAS**  
FINE SHOES  
MONTICELLO HOTEL NORFOLK, VA.

**MARY ELAINE**  
Now Showing Distinctive Creations in Millinery  
248 GRANBY STREET

**BALTIMORE**

**F. E. SCHNEIDER JR.**  
POULTRY  
Stalls: 782 and 1180 Lexington Market  
Warehouses, 317 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.  
Warehouse St. Paul 2775. Lex. Mt. St. Paul 6007.

**FIDELITY BARBER SHOP**  
1425 Elliptical Court, Baltimore  
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

**OMAHA, NEB.**

**GILBERT EDHOLM**  
DIAMONDS  
OMAHA

**Delicious Home Cooked Meals**  
SPECIAL 40c NOON LUNCH  
When shopping eat lunch with us  
**PIERCE CAFE**  
318 South 18th Street  
Opposite Court House

**Woodmen Cafeteria** W.O.W. Bldg.  
QUALITY FOOD. Short Orders a Specialty

**REGENT SHOE CO.**  
308 S. 15th Street, OMAHA  
LADIES' AND MEN'S  
FINE SHOES  
Inspect our lines before you buy  
Styles and Prices Right

**HOPSON PRINTING CO**  
Steel and Copper Plate  
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING  
Price List on Application  
Phone Douglas 2278. 621 S. 15th St., Omaha.

**EDWIN HUG, Tailor**  
A garment individually tailored creates a favor-  
able impression.  
204 Neville Block. 18th and Harney Sts.

**EDWARD JOHNSON**  
MERCHANT TAILOR, 1315 Farnam Street.  
My Suits Grow Old Gracefully.

**EDDY PRINTING COMPANY**  
222 Bee Building  
Prompt service. Personal attention. Correct prices  
OMAHA FIREPROOF STORAGE CO., Piano, Household Goods and General Merchandise.  
806 South 16th St.

**H. F. DONLEY & COMPANY**  
Merchandise Brokers  
410 Farnam Building, OMAHA, NEB.

**EVERETT, WASH.**

Cataract Market, Grand and Hewitt  
Quality Market, 19th and B'dway  
SAVES YOU 25 PER CENT ON MEATS

**Classified Advertising Charge**  
30 cents an agate line  
In estimating space, figure seven words to  
the line.

## KANSAS CITY, KANS.

**Allen & Bayne**  
614-614 MINNESOTA AVE.  
Dry Goods Ladies' Shoes  
House Furnishings

**Maunder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.**  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS  
Books and Stationery, Trunks and  
Traveling Bags  
632-634 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kans.  
Both Phones West 161

**AREND'S SHOE CO.,**  
AGENT FOR  
The Queen Quality Shoe in the  
Latest Style  
Cor. 5th St. and Minnesota Ave.

**The Nelson Shoe Co.**  
Quality Shoes and Hosiery. 608 Minnesota Ave.  
Harry T. Tibbs Mercantile Co.  
Phones Bell West, Home West 155

Wall Paper, Paint, Glass, Wall Mouldings,  
Shades, Books, Stationery, School Supplies,  
604 Minnesota Ave.

**W. A. GRISWOLD & SON**  
Groceries and Meats  
608 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kans.  
Both Phones 179 West

**FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS**  
Beli Phone Argentine 461. 3300 Strong Ave.

**REITZ & SON**  
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Both Tels. West 134. 853 Minnesota Ave.

**SECURITY GARAGE**  
7th St. and Barnett  
Storage, Repairs and Accessories

**KEEP SMILING**  
**GRANDVIEW FURNITURE CO.**  
958-10 CENTRAL AVENUE  
J. M. CHRISTY, Prop.

**The City Cleaning Company**  
CLEANS CLOTHES CLEAN  
431 Minnesota Avenue  
Phones: Home West 10; Bel. West 227

Both Phones West 83  
**Wulf Home Steam Laundry**  
HYMAN AND PARTIN  
Fifth and  
GENERAL LAUNDRIES

**SMILEY COAL COMPANY**  
Feed, Water and Gasapool Cleaning  
Home Phone West 190. Beli Phone West 832  
1717-19 NORTH 5TH STREET

**LEAVENWORTH**

**FULLER & FAULKNER**  
HARDWARE COMPANY  
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Streets

**Golden Plumbing & Heating Co.**  
410 S. 5th Street Phone 289

**BIG 4 LAUNDRY**  
Phone 4 313 S. Fifth Street

**ROSENFELD JEWELRY CO.**  
Leading Jewelers  
W. A. KIRKHAM  
JEWELER Phone 529  
518 Delaware

**The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry**  
SAMISCH BROS.

**GEO. W. KAUFMANN**  
Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

**R. H. BELL DRY GOODS CO.**  
417 Delaware Phone 530

Try Sichel's for  
DRY GOODS

**GEO. J. BUB & SON** The Best  
Ladies' and Men's Phoenix Hosiery

**ETENSON-WINNIG CO.**  
THE BIG STORE  
MEYER  
COAL, ICE, STORAGE, TRANSFER

**WICHITA, KANSAS**

**Jean Christie Corset Shop**  
The Gosard, Madam Martelli, and The How-  
ard, made to order. Special fittings from \$2.75  
to \$25.00.  
OVER WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

**Nellie Pate Underwear Shop**  
A nice assortment in the Philippine hand-made  
dainty silks and muslins. Assorted prices.  
OVER WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

**THE GEO. INNES CO.**  
"In the Heart of Wichita, Kansas"  
"THE BEST FOR THE PRICE  
NO MATTER WHAT THE PRICE."  
MENS CLOTHES DIFFICULTIES  
are lessened when they visit  
THE HOLMES CO.  
211 East Douglas Ave.

**MORGAN BROS. SHOE STORE**  
Good Shoes—That's All  
108 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita

**DETROIT, MICH.**

Sold at Factory-to-You Price  
**Grinnell Bros.**  
Own  
Make  
Piano

Endorsed by Calve, Gadsdi, Nordics  
and other famous artists.  
Beautiful, rich toned Grand and  
Upright Models. Easy payments.

**Grinnell Brothers**  
24 STORES HEADQUARTERS  
243-247 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

**GROCERIES AND MEATS**  
THEODORE M. GRAY  
731-733 Woodward Ave. Grand 4, 5 or 6  
Call Cherry 4150

**P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.**  
70 Tarned Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

**SPRINGFIELD, MO.**



## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MISS FAY BAINTER  
IN "EAST IS WEST"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
"East is West," comedy by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, presented by William Harris Jr., at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Maryland, for the first time on any stage, evening of Dec. 9, 1918.  
The cast:  
Billy Benson ..... Forrest Winant  
Lo Sang Kee ..... Lester Loneragan  
Ming Toy ..... Fay Bainter  
Chang Lee ..... Charles Mussett  
James Potter ..... Hassard Short  
Charlie Yang ..... George Nash  
Mildred Benson ..... Ethel Intropoli  
Mrs. Benson ..... Martha Mayo  
Andrew Benson ..... Forrest Robinson  
Miss Claybrook ..... Louise Seymour  
Miss Fountain ..... Marta Spear  
Grace ..... Madeleine Meredith

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Miss Fay Bainter pleased Baltimoreans decidedly in "East is West." This charming young actress is rapidly coming to the fore, and the future seems rich in promise for her. Truly is she versatile, and nature has bestowed upon her an individuality which is appealing alike to men and to women. The Academy of Music was well filled all the week, a compliment to the popularity of Miss Bainter; for the play is new, and neither the producer, the authors, nor the supporting cast, although a most able one, would account for attracting playgoers in such large numbers.

Baltimoreans saw Miss Bainter last in a musical comedy, when she surprised and interested them. They also recall her pleasantly as the Japanese girl in "The Willow Tree." And now she comes as a Chinese girl. Miss Bainter must have convinced all who saw her in these three roles that she is an actress of insight and facile expressive powers. As Ming Toy in "East is West," she is not the Japanese girl of "The Willow Tree"; neither is she the gay, young thing of "The Kiss Burglar." Ming Toy is a distinct characterization. The spiteful little girl who has been brought to the love boat in China to be sold to the highest bidder, the naive person who flirts with the men after she has been transported to San Francisco, the pathetic little figure who has fallen in love with a young American, and is aware that she is causing much sorrow—all these shades of emotion are skillfully painted by Miss Bainter. And unless all signs fail, she has a popular success in her new play.

"East is West" is based on a strongly dramatic idea, but the authors are content to treat it in a comic way. Frequently one is conscious that they are reaching, as it were, for laughter. At times, especially in the first act, the humor falls to a comparatively low level. However, the play as a whole is most interesting and well constructed, despite the fact that the authors linger too long over some scenes which they must have felt would touch the hedonists of the populace. The piece will be greatly improved by pruning.

The play opens with a prologue on a love boat in China. Incidentally, this mise-en-scène, by Livingston Platt, is a thing of beauty. To the love boat is brought Ming Toy to be sold into slavery. According to the plot, Chinese heads of houses sell a girl or two when the family gets overlarge. A rich young American—Billy Benson—chances along when Ming Toy is about to be bought by an ugly old Chinese, and he persuades a respectable Chinese merchant of San Francisco—one Lo Sang Kee—who is in China on a visit, to buy the pretty little girl and take her to the United States.

In the first act we find Ming Toy installed in the San Francisco home of Lo Sang Kee. It develops that she can see a dance hall from a window in her home, and she has learned to wink at the men as they pass. Mission workers in the district in which Lo Sang Kee lives are told of Ming Toy's behavior, and raise objections. The Chinese, to save his home from disgrace, as he says, decides to give the girl to Charlie Yang, a power in the Chinese community, but an unscrupulous fellow.

Then into the dramatic action comes Billy Benson. He is in love with Ming Toy. This is one bald weakness of the comedy; the spectator doesn't understand how Billy's love could progress so rapidly. It is one of those instances where the dramatists have developed entirely off-stage something that should have been at least suggested before their eyes.

Billy cheats Charlie Yang of his prey by taking Ming Toy off to his home to be a maid to his sister. Then the love story of Billy for his little Chinese friend is told. His parents and friends argue with him, but he is adamant, and the family faces social ostracism. Pronounced tenacity is given the plot by Charlie Yang's visit to the Benson home in the night, determined to revenge himself on Billy, and abduct Ming Toy. Up to this point, "East is West" had been a good play. Then it fell apart with a bang. Insistence by the box office on a happy ending is the rock upon which it cracks. Arbitrarily there comes a weak, amateurish twist; and the yellow stain, so to speak, is rubbed from the fair Ming Toy, that she and Billy may not be kept apart by race barriers.

The cast, as has been said, is a workmanlike one. George Nash as Charlie Yang is second in line to Miss Bainter for the acting honors. Lester Loneragan, an excellent actor, makes Lo Sang Kee a dignified person. Forrest Winant is not happily cast as Billy Benson.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

LONDON, England (Nov. 8).—On Boxing Night "The Babes in the Wood" will be produced by Mr. Arthur Collins at Drury Lane Theater. The book is by Mr. Collins and Mr. Frank Dix. Mr. Stanley Lupino and Mr. Will Evans will play the babes, and Mr. George Green will appear as a dog.

Mr. George Robey's concert at the

Coliseum produced the sum of £14,500. This, however, is not the total amount, as money is still coming in.

A musical comedy by Mr. Courtneidge, called "Petticoat Fair," will be given for the first time Dec. 24 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The cast includes Mr. Walter Passmore.

Terry's Theater in the Strand will be known as Shirley's in the future.

Matheson Lang is moving "The Purple Mask" to the Scala. It appears that the author of this popular drama, Charles Latour, is Mr. Lang himself.

## "LE GENDRE DE MONSIEUR POIRIER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," comedy in four acts by Augier and Sandeau, presented in French at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, New York City, week of Dec. 9, 1918. The cast:

Poirier ..... Mr. Dullin  
Gaston ..... Mr. Dhurtal  
Hector ..... Mr. Sarmont  
Verdelet ..... Mr. Bouquet  
The cook ..... Mr. Jovet  
Antoinette ..... Miss Garrick

NEW YORK, New York.—The play of mid-Nineteenth Century manners by Augier was interpreted by the French players with the same finish of style as was the play of late Eighteenth Century manners, "Le Mariage de Figaro," a few weeks ago, and it was received with the same approval. The actress who has just joined the organization, Miss Yvonne Garrick, proved to have precisely the qualities which the manager of this institution seeks, showing skill in the miniature manner of portrayal and knack at giving the stage a polite and aristocratic air.

The performance of "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier" was extraordinarily polished, and was as far removed in tone from the improvised study which Mr. Benedict, Mr. Faure, Mme. Meurville and others gave, when they visited the United States early in the war, as could be imagined. It was unrelieved, indeed, by any touch that could be described as popular, save for the impersonation of the subsidiary character of Poirier's cook, by Mr. Jovet.

Does anybody think that the representations of Mr. Copeau's artists at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier are rubbed up to too fine and hard a gloss? Undeniably they are a good deal more smoothly surfaced than those sometimes given by English-speaking companies, like the company, for example, that lately appeared in Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" at the Comedy Theater, with Miss Arthur and Messrs. Lackaye and Trevor in the cast. It is the privilege of the French artists to refine their work as much as they like, for they are under a more or less private management, and they need not think too anxiously about what the public likes. It is an obligation, on the other hand, of players like those of the "Ideal Husband" company, who were under ordinary commercial management, to make their work such that it will draw people to the house. So the question is whether the Copeau people overreach their advantage and do things in a nicer, more finicky way than they really should. For after all, they have come to the United States to extend the message of French drama, not to champion the cause of a special doctrine of interpretation.

Now everybody must be glad that Mr. Copeau and his associates are playing under auspices so much more favorable than those under which Mr. Benedict and his picked-up group of actors played four years ago. Everybody, too, must enjoy performances of "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier" and "Le Mariage de Figaro" in which the prompter and the carpenter do not divide the attention of the audience with the principal. Everybody, again, must take pleasure in seeing French comedies perfectly staged to their period and in seeing the characters dress in authentic costumes, and all that. But then, the theater is a human institution, and its artists must take account of other things besides those pertaining to technique. One actor will be found to make a rather sorry study, let us say, of a nobleman, a general or a financial magnate, and yet he may get at the heart of the house and convey perfectly the dramatist's point; while at the same time another actor will be the figure he impersonates to the life and yet may convey nothing but an impression of histrionic bravura. And right here is where Mr. Jovet, who, narrowly speaking, is a comedian but who is something greater than a player who makes one laugh, is saving the day for the French company and is pointing the way to American success. His couple of moments as the cook in the first presentation of the Augier piece were the most vital of the evening, notwithstanding the fineness and brilliancy of execution shown at every point of the action by Mr. Dullin as Poirier, Mr. Dhurtal as Gaston and Miss Garrick as Antoinette. Probably Mr. Jovet has no more of the gift of human persuasion than has any other member of the Vieux Colombier company; but in his impersonation of the workman in "Blanchette," of the street vendor in "Crainquebille," and of Sganarelle in "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" he has been diligently applying it. All this time, many of those who came from Paris with him seem to have been forgetful of human values in the interest of merely professional ones.

The musical comedy version of Pinro's farce, "The Magistrate," called "The Boy" in London, is to be presented in the United States by the Shuberts in association with Walter Jordan, with a cast including George Hassell, Charles King, Miss Mollie King and Miss Margaret Dale.

## LE GYMNASSE, HOME OF "PARISIAN" PLAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Paris correspondent

PARIS, France.—Those who a century and a half ago loitered in the old churchyard adjoining the Eglise Bonnewouille, would have been vastly surprised if anyone had told them that in after years a playhouse, destined to become one of the leading theaters of the French capital, would be erected on the same site.

It was in 1830 that the Gymnase-Dramatique opened its doors for the first time. But as vaudevilles were already represented on the boards of six Parisian theaters, it was deemed preferable to have recourse to a stratagem in order that the authorization granted to the new theater should not appear too palpable a privilege. It was accordingly decided that the Gymnase should be allowed to open on the express stipulation that only single acts of a play were performed there,



Le Gymnase, Paris, in 1831

and that these should be interpreted by young students of the Conservatoire.

Such an exaction on the part of the Théâtre Français was not regarded as being particularly extraordinary, for it had always used and abused its many prerogatives. We see that in the Eighteenth Century it had even the power of depriving other theaters of plays it wanted for its own use, whilst in similar circumstances it calmly appropriated those actors who were deemed sufficiently talented to grace the first stage of France.

The conditions thus exacted caused the Gymnase to become a sort of "rehearsal theater," where budding geniuses were allowed to flutter mildly before spreading their wings for the great flight toward the dazzling heights of the Opéra-Comique or the Comédie Française. It thus formed one of the favorite resorts of the Parisian girl of that period; the sedate jeunes filles of the time went there accompanied by their mothers, and listened religiously to the romantic tirades declaimed by juvenile actors. It is interesting to note how far the Gymnase has strayed from its original program of those days, for today it is one of the French stages on which the most ultra-modern plays are presented.

However, the management of the Gymnase soon neglected to observe the regulation as to portions of plays being given, and substituted complete comedies in place of mutilated samples. The real inauguration of the theater took place when there were produced "La Visite à la Campagne," a comic opera in two acts, and a comedy entitled "La Maison en Loterie," preceded by a prologue signed Eugène Scire. This was the first occasion on which the name of that well-known dramatic author appeared on the playbills of the Gymnase, although from that time forth most of his plays faced "les feux de la rampe" on that stage. He, even signed a contract with the management of the Gymnase, agreeing that he would not write for any other theater. Scire's plays proved the making of the Gymnase, for, although many modern writers now affect to mock at and adversely criticize him, still, for all that, he remains a great dramatist. He possessed more especially the faculty of understanding thoroughly the taste of the period, which was one of transition between two forms of government of the most diverse types.

Scire's plays attracted to the Gymnase all the best classes of the theater-going public, so that the prosperity of the new playhouse provoked much discontent, and numerous attempts were made to check its good fortune. The management, however, made a happy move, which assured its success for some time to come. Madame la Duchesse de Berry received a humble petition, signed by the management of the Gymnase, asking her to design to patronize their unworthy theater, stating that she ventured to address her as she had appeared graciously pleased by the acting of the little Léontine Fay, who had been playing for some time at the Gymnase, after having met with immense success in Germany.

Her Royal Highness condescended to grant the theater her patronage, and on Sept. 8, 1834, the Gymnase officially adopted the title of "Théâtre de Son Altesse Royale, Madame la Duchesse de Berry." But as that was considered rather lengthy, the name was shortened to "Théâtre de Madame," by which denomination it was more generally known. Thus protected, the Gymnase ranked directly

after the larger playhouses, coming "after the Odéon." From that time its vogue continued steadily to increase, and this is hardly surprising, as the actors and actresses who composed its company were among the best of their time. To mention only one, there was Virginie Déjazet—the wonderful Déjazet—who created a real school among comedians, and who remains indisputably the most exquisite diseuse of the last century.

The Gymnase had reached the zenith of its popularity when a play signed by Scire and Rougemont momentarily compromised its success. The play itself, he it said, obtained a real triumph; never had the house rung with such thunders of applause. Both authors had vied with each other in wit. But the subject was far too audacious, being a bitter and satirical criticism of French society under the ancien régime. Madame la Duchesse de Berry, hearing of his obnoxious tendency, manifested her extreme displeasure by withdrawing her patronage. The management was

"Le Détour," by Bernstein; whilst it was also at this house that she rose to celebrity in "Le Retour de Jérusalem," by Maurice Donnay, a curious and highly developed study of the differences existing in the characters of Jews and Christians.

For several years the Gymnase scored many triumphs with the delightful comedies of Flers and Caillaud, most of which have been translated into English. They are the essence of Parisianism, light, amusing, witty and yet containing under their apparent light-heartedness a very sound and deep philosophy of life. And it is said that this year Max Dearly intends to present on this stage the adaptation of an English play; the rehearsals are well under way, but the title of the play is still jealously guarded.

As will have been seen, the history of the Gymnase is not so curious and complex as that of some of the other old theaters of Paris, and yet in many respects it presents a more serious interest, as being the stage on which

so many of the greatest actors of the last century assured the success of some of the most renowned chefs d'œuvre. It has not been dedicated to any one kind of play, like so many of its rivals of the capital; it has staged indiscriminately comedies, dramas and even farces, thus remaining by the variety of its productions, one of the truest incarnations of Parisian tone and spirit.

Clearly he may not, if he rests content with following accepted patterns. Yet the practical theater-trained dramatist suffers from the same conservatism—self-complacency, if you prefer—as afflicts all workers in skilled trades. Technical perfection, which practice often begets, becomes an aim in itself; its attainment the end of all knowledge. His learning is the most expensive of all forms of learning—that gained in the hard school of experience. Having paid a bitter price for it, he exaggerates its actual value. No one outside his shop appears to him qualified to express an opinion, for what can an outsider, however learned in books, know of real problems? Such an attitude of mind ends by confusing the issue until the craftsman loses all power to distinguish between a trade and an art. His standard for dialogue becomes the easy laugh, and not, as Meredith has suggested, thoughtful laughter.

## CURRENT TYPES OF STAGE DIALOGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Listening to current plays, one is drawn to wonder what theories of dialogue govern the writing of the conversational jargon that the actors utter. By inference from many examples, the conclusion works out somewhat as follows: for the majority of plays the illusion aimed at appears to be the representation of the talk of the man in the street. Of course, there are exceptions. Light comedy, for instance, retains a few "polished" epigrams; melodrama has not wholly forgotten the nobility of sentiment with which its heroes are supposed to be endowed. Joseph Surface has not banished all strutting fools. But it is the average "realistic" American play that interests us.

These plays usually contain two sharply differentiated sets of characters, reminiscent of magazine covers, who are clearly mankind idealized—depicted better than he is, as Aristotle once put it. The others are what are known as "character parts"—men and women of homely sentiment and trenchant phrase, at whom we are supposed both to laugh and weep. The latter express themselves in parables which take the form of humorous anecdotes, and in maxims which are often platitudes translated into some local dialect. They counsel, guide or comment upon the actions of the superior beings, the hero and heroine, and sympathize with virtue in the toils of iniquity. For their comings and goings the audience watch eagerly, and sit ready to chuckle at their every speech. In a certain type of play, one of these character parts is elevated to the supreme position, and the young lovers are reduced to the ranks of juveniles. But in whatever dramatic station of life character parts occupy they are undoubtedly the public's favorites.

Here, then, is one clue to the problem of modern dialogue writing. The audience demand characters with amusing personal idiosyncrasies who shall voice sentiments with which the public is in thorough accord, while at the same time they desire these sentiments uttered in parable and proverb in the language of the day. This is comprehensible enough and involves no quarrel with the audience. Rather our quarrel is often with the dramatist's attempts to carry out his mission, to put it in military parlance. There enter into the matter two larger issues, the question of style and the question of taste, if indeed these are separable. It is, one admits, hopelessly pedantic to refer to Shakespeare, yet in listening to one of these character parts one is forever thinking of Falstaff. Falstaff is "real" in the present-day sense, and a famous utterer of telling sayings, yet his lings possess style and do not transcend good taste, clearly not in "Henry IV," Part I. It is, however, true that his lines are not in accord with the official view of our audience; they come, on the other hand, astonishingly close to the views of our heart of hearts—hence our smiles.

Falstaff often makes use of slang; so do our current authors. Where, then, is the difference? Why complain of present-day dialogue? Simply because Falstaff's lines were written by a stylist—by a man who never lost the vision of the unseen behind what he saw. The difference is too subtle to reduce to a formula. It is the distinction between representing merely the surface of things and portraying the inner spirit without which the actual surfaces are but the coverings of a hollow sham. Reality in character depiction, therefore, is something more than the tune of the times. The latter is always a harsh discord. Behind that discord are harmonies and melodies of exceeding sweetness—the music of the spheres themselves. Some hint of this celestial music must enter in, or the character remains a string-puppet, conceived without imagination.

The trick of repeating word for word the idioms of the man in the street will achieve nothing unless the author can also interpret the man in the street. Otherwise a phonograph and a camera would give us a complete record of our times. No observer, be he ever so acute, can see as much as a camera at a given instant, but if he knows how to see he can see more than any camera yet invented can record. The mistake many dramatists make is that they conceive their functions to be those of the phonograph and camera. Even when they exercise the artist's right of choice, and select only a little from the store about them to weave into their patterns, they often fall into the same error of depicting that little literally.

The remedy, therefore, is not more observation, more fidelity to fact, but the development of the artist's power of choice, together with the artist's insight. A clever craftsman may acquire the knack of chiseling out dialogue with "snap" to its every line, particularly if he is careful to study his craft only in the theater. This schooling yields the skillful a more or less facile way to box-office success. What is needed in addition to this skill in the use of tools is the power to design. The genius may do this unconsciously, but as the genius is always sui generis, he may be left out of account. The question is, how the craftsman may approximate the artist.

Clearly he may not, if he rests content with following accepted patterns. Yet the practical theater-trained dramatist suffers from the same conservatism—self-complacency, if you prefer—as afflicts all workers in skilled trades. Technical perfection, which practice often begets, becomes an aim in itself; its attainment the end of all knowledge. His learning is the most expensive of all forms of learning—that gained in the hard school of experience. Having paid a bitter price for it, he exaggerates its actual value. No one outside his shop appears to him qualified to express an opinion, for what can an outsider, however learned in books, know of real problems? Such an attitude of mind ends by confusing the issue until the craftsman loses all power to distinguish between a trade and an art. His standard for dialogue becomes the easy laugh, and not, as Meredith has suggested, thoughtful laughter.

Clearly he may not, if he rests content with following accepted patterns. Yet the practical theater-trained dramatist suffers from the same conservatism—self-complacency, if you prefer—as afflicts all workers in skilled trades. Technical perfection, which practice often begets, becomes an aim in itself; its attainment the end of all knowledge. His learning is the most expensive of all forms of learning—that gained in the hard school of experience. Having paid a bitter price for it, he exaggerates its actual value. No one outside his shop appears to him qualified to express an opinion, for what can an outsider, however learned in books, know of real problems? Such an attitude of mind ends by confusing the issue until the craftsman loses all power to distinguish between a trade and an art. His standard for dialogue becomes the easy laugh, and not, as Meredith has suggested, thoughtful laughter.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Théâtre du Vieux Colombier this week offers a double bill: "Les Caprices de Marianne," by Alfred Musset, and "Le Fardeau de Liberté," by Tristan Bernard.

Harry Lauder reappeared on the American stage on Dec. 9, presenting at the Lexington Theater "Belle McGraw." "When I Was Twenty-One," "Hurrah, the War is Over!" and other songs, elaborating his sketches with his usual intimate talk to the audience.

Changes at New York theaters next week include the moving of "Little Simplicio" from the Central to the Forty-Fourth Street, and the moving of "Forever After" from the Central to the Playhouse.

Next week's new offerings at New York theaters include William Gillette in Barrie's "Dear Brutus," at the Empire; "East is West," with Miss Fay Bainter, at the Astor; "A Little Journey," by Miss Rachel Crothers, at the Little; "Somebody's Sweetheart," a musical comedy, at the Central; "Listen, Lester," musical comedy, at the Knickerbocker; Robert Hilliard in "A Prince There Was," dramatized by George M. Cohan from Darragh Aldrich's story, at the Cohan; Chauncey Glood in "The Voice of McConnell," comedy by George M. Cohan at the Manhattan; Miss Emily Stevens in a new comedy by Rita Wellman, called "The Case of David," at the Vanderbilt.

The success of the Gilbert and Sullivan revival continues at the Park Theater. "The Gondoliers" has been doing so well that the Society of American Singers is putting off other productions for the present.

## PAGEANT AT PASADENA, CAL.

PASADENA, California.—"The Coming of Peace," a pageant by Sybil Eliza Jones, is to be presented at a community festival on the evening of Dec. 25 in Tournament Park. There will be no admission charge, the expense of the production being borne by the City Commission, the Board of Trade, the War Camp Community Service, the Pastors Union, the Drama League, the Fine Arts Club, the Civic League and other organizations besides the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association, which has direct charge of the performance. The pageant comprises a tableau at Bethlehem and four simple episodes designed to show the working out of the Nazarene's "message of freedom."

in the government of the United States: (1) Freedom to worship God—the Pilgrims at Plymouth; (2) Freedom of government—scene during the Revolution, with Washington and Lafayette playing the principal rôles; (3) Freedom of the individual to govern his own life—emancipation scene during the Civil War; (4) World freedom—America answering the call for help against autocracy." The entire action proceeds to music arranged by Prof. G. A. Mortimer, and sung by a community chorus.

THEATRICAL  
NEW YORK

## A REMARKABLE LOVE STORY

A. H. WOODS Presents  
Shelley Hull  
IN  
"UNDER ORDERS"  
with EFFIE SHANNON  
ELTINGE  
Theatre, W. 42d St.  
Eves. 8:30; Mats.  
Wed. and Sat. 2:30

## The Wonder Play

A. H. WOODS Presents  
LOUIS MANN and BERNARD  
IN  
"Friendly Enemies"  
THE NATION'S PLAY  
HUDSON  
Theatre, W. 44th St.  
Eves. 8:15; Mats.  
Wed. and Sat. 2:30

## HARRY LAUDER

Direction of  
WILLIAM MORRIS  
LEXINGTON AVENUE  
THEATRE  
New York City—This Week  
Only.  
MATINEES: Wednesday,  
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.  
Mr. Lauder's Short Tour Will  
Cover the Following Cities:  
Newark, N. J., Dec. 18; Trenton,  
N. J., Dec. 19; Boston,  
Mass., Dec. 20, 21; Boston,  
Mass., Dec. 22.

## EMPIRE

CYRIL MAUDE  
In C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece  
COHAN & HARRIS  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30  
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT  
THREE FACES EAST  
A Play of the Secret Service, By Anthony Paul Kelly, With a Notable Cast Including EMMETT CORRIGAN & VIOLET HEMING

LIBERTY W. 42d Street, New York  
Evens. at 8:15  
MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15  
JOHN CORT'S  
Musical Comedy "GLORIANA"  
With Eleanor Painter and Star Cast

## SMITH &amp; GOLDEN'S 2 N. Y. SUCCESSES

WISE FOOLS  
CRITERION W. 44th St.  
Evens. 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30

## BOOTH

45th, West of Broadway, New York  
Evens. 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents

## Be Calm Camilla

Clare Kummer's New Comedy  
BELMONT 48, E. of W. 42d St., New York  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
WALKER WHITESIDE  
in THE LITTLE BROTHER  
WITH TYRONE POWER  
"I am glad I did not miss 'The Little Brother.' I would sooner have missed any other play in New York."—Alan Dale.

## PRINCESS

THEATRE, 39TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK  
Evens. 8:25. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday  
Smartest of All Princess Musical Comedies

## "OH, MY DEAR"

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway, NEW YORK  
FRIDAY at 3 P.M. and SAT. MORNING 10:30  
Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

## WALTER HAMPTON AS HAMLET

"At last a really extraordinary Hamlet!"—Globe  
GLOBE W. 46th St., Eves. at 8:20  
Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:15

## SANDERSON &amp; CANTHORN

SAM HARDY and DOYLE & DIXON  
In "THE CANARY"

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway,  
NEW YORK  
Evens. 8:15. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:15  
LAST WEEK  
ROBERT B.

## MANTELL

in Repertoire  
Prices 25c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50, Boxes \$2.

## Everything AT THE NEW YORK

MAT. DAILY  
BEST SEATS  
Evens. at 8:15

## Hippodrome

THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th St., New York. Phone Col. 9590.  
Eves. 8:15. Mats. Saturday 2:15.  
ROBERT B.

"The most sparkling gamblers & Sullivan have produced."—N. Y. Evening World

## The Gondoliers

triumph!—N. Y. Times

## PLAYS STAGED

George H. Trader  
124 West 132d St., New York City  
30 years of successful experience



## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Loch Voil by Balquidder

The Braes of Balquidder! The very name seems to bring a breath of the Highlands with it, and something of that indescribable blend of sweet scents which those who know the Highlands can never quite forget. The smell of wet moss and the honey-sweet fragrance of flowering heather and the aromatic scent of the pines on a hot morning; a glimpse of the heather-covered moors, too, of clear, dark streams foaming over the boulders and, far away in the distance, the blue outline of the mountains sleeping in the sunshine.

Balquidder, apart from its attractions as a place, is rich in associations, especially for those who love the tales of the great Scotch storytellers. Times have changed in the little village since it was part of the country of the redoubtable chieftain Rob Roy Macgregor, whom Scott has made such a living reality, and there is a neat schoolhouse for the children now, on the spot where the

broken and lawless clan of the Macgregors once held sway.

It was at Balquidder, too, that the chief's son, Robin Oig, had his famous contest on the pipes with Alan Breck when that famous character in Stevenson's "Kidnapped" halted there with David Balfour after their flight through the heather. Stevenson tells the story in his own inimitable way, ending with Alan Breck's generous acknowledgment that he had met his master so far as the pipes were concerned.

"But Robin only held out his hand as if to ask for silence, and struck into the slow measure of a pibroch. It was a fine piece of music in itself, and nobly played; but it seems, besides, it was a piece peculiar to the Appin Stewarts and a chief favorite with Alan. The first notes were scarce out before there came a change in his face; when the time quickened, he seemed to grow restless in his seat.

"Robin Oig," he said when it was done, "Ye are a great piper. I am not fit to blow in the same kingdom with ye."

## The Great American Plain in 1859

Horace Greeley wrote his impressions of the emigrant's journey across the Great American Plain, as it was then called, in 1859; and from his account the following extracts are taken:

"The roads over the Plains, and farther west, have one striking peculiarity—yes, two—a dearth of laterals, and an almost total absence of houses along their sides.

"You are traveling a broad, well-marked, well-beaten highway, whereon you pass, and meet teams, trains, droves, almost hourly; but no cross-roads present themselves, no hospitable tavern-sign salutes you, for hundreds of miles. There may be half a dozen 'trading-posts,' so called, between Fort Kearney and Salt Lake—a distance of nearly a thousand miles—each trading-post being usually a very poor and empty country store.

"Marvelous is it to see so much active, moving, vigorous Caucasian humanity so scantily provided—for the most part, so utterly unprotected—with house room—living in such utter independence of protecting roofs and floors. Wherever night overtakes you, you unroll your faithful blankets, spread them on the dry ground, crawl into them, and sleep soundly in the cool breeze, under the over-arching sky; if the rattlesnake or the centipede creep to your couch for shelter and warmth, he has usually the politeness to crawl under your blankets, not into them; if the clouds that rolled angrily at dark discharge hail and rain as well as thunder and wind before dawn, you know that their liquid efflux in summer is rarely or never copious.

"Thousands traverse the Plains, but few civilized men live on them; those who stay here draw their subsistence mainly from the federal treasury, in connection with the army, the mail service, Indian agencies, or something of the sort. For hundreds of miles there is no fenced field, no growing grain, no tolerable house, and only the merest spot of garden by some military post or mail station, some Indian agent's lodge."

"I have said that the predominant impression made on the stranger's mind by the Plains is one of isolation. For days, if with the mail, for weeks, if by any other conveyance, you travel westward, still westward, with never a mountain, scarcely a hill, with never a forest, seldom a tree, with rarely a brook or a spring, to break the monotony of the barren, mainly grassless, dewless landscape out of which the sun rises at morning, into which it settles at night. And yet a nearer, a steadier, more familiar gaze reveals signs of life which you at first overlooked. At intervals, the fleet antelope looks shyly down from the crest of a divide, then is off as on the wings of the wind. The gray wolf more rarely surveys you deliberately from a respectful distance. The paltry coyote, to which the name of prairie-wolf

has been given, since it has in its nature nothing of the wolf except his ravenous appetite, lingers near, safe in his own worthlessness and your contempt. The funny, frisky little prairie-dog—a foreshortened gray squirrel—barks with amusing alarm at your approach, then drops into his hole, which for mutual defense and advantage, he shares with an owl and a rattlesnake, and is silent till you pass out of his hearing. Ten or twenty thousand of these little imps cover a square rod or two with their holes, dug irregularly at distances of ten or twelve feet apart."

"The mail (which was but weekly when I crossed) is one of the redeeming features of the Plains, calling into existence perhaps eighty of the one hundred butts or station-tents that sparsely dot the fifteen hundred miles of else uninhabited, uncivilized country, which, on either side of the Salt Lake settlements, divide Kansas from California. As the emigrant toils slowly, wearily, up and over a long 'divide,' anxiously, wistfully looking around and ahead for grass and water... a dim speck near the horizon arrests his regard; it soon develops into a wagon and six mules, which rapidly approach; as they meet, its conductor and charioter exchange a pleasant or spicy word with him ere it whirrs by in a cloud of its own dust, and is lost to his vision. Yet that transient apparition, that hurried greeting, have had a value for him which you, sitting cozily at home, can not fully realize; the teamster's weary, listless step has become once more elastic;... is fired once more with hope, and no longer expressive merely of dogged resolution; that fitting wagon bears tidings, perhaps but twelve days old, from the region of telegraphs and newspapers, to which he had adieu so many weary weeks ago; its news, now threadbare in the States, is fresh and deeply interesting to him; possibly, some passenger may drop or throw him a newspaper, or part of one, not yet a month printed, not yet worn out, save at the folds, containing the bulletins of some far-off battle, the reports of some great trial—some marvelous achievement, heroic exploit, or noble effort... over which his wife and children will tonight spell themselves into unconsciousness by the flickering light of their fire of burning grease-wood, and sleep to dream of scenes and loved ones far away, yet consciously less distant than they seemed a few hours ago. For that mail-wagon represents Civilization, Intelligence, Government, Protection, and gives assurance to the pilgrim family that they are not absolutely at the mercy of daring outlaws and prowling savages."

"And thus the emigrant, no longer heart-sick, walks firmly, proudly on, beside the team that is conveying all he loves best to that far Western home by the Pacific which none among them ever saw—for Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown, Plattsburg, New Orleans, the starry flag, and the American Union, are all vividly, confusedly mirrored to his mind's eye in that canvas-covered mule-wagon which, bearing the United States mail, swept past him an hour ago."

## The Paint-Box

There's the dazzling white of the alkali.

There's the cindery black of the malapal.

The great gray Sierra wall behind.

The round brown hills that are sharp defined.

There are hills of purple, hills of blue, Hills of a brilliant copper hue.

There's the slaty brown clay merged with red.

Crisscrossed with cracks of old lake bed.

There's the flaring yellow of the sands With a gray-green splash where the sagebrush stands.

The sparkling turquoise of the lake Where even a duck no drink may take.

A flash of all colors here and there, For lizards are any and everywhere.

A flame of red at the touch of dawn, A flame of yellow when day has gone.

—Orville H. Leonard.

## Barbara S—

On the noon of the 14th of November, 1743 or 4, I forgot which it was, just as the clock had struck one, Barbara S—, with her accustomed punctuality, ascended the long rambling staircase, with awkward interposed landing-places, which led to the office, or rather a sort of box with a desk in it, where sat the then treasurer of (what few of our readers may remember) the Old Bath Theatre. All over the island it was the custom, and remains so I believe to this day, for the players to receive their weekly stipend on Saturday. It was not much that Barbara had to claim.

The little maid had just entered her eleventh year; but her important station at the theatre, as it seemed to her, with the benefits which she felt to accrue from her pious application of her small earnings, had given an air of womanhood to her steps and her behavior. You would have taken her to have been at least five years older.

Till lately she had merely been employed in choruses, or where children were wanted to fill up the scene. But the manager, observing a diligence and adroitness in her above her age, had for some few months past intrusted to her the performance of whole parts. You may guess the self-consequence of the promoted Barbara. She had already drawn tears in young Arthur; had rallied Richard with infantine petulance in the Duke of York; and in her turn had rebuked the petulance when she was Prince of Wales.

At the period I commenced with, her slender earnings were the sole support of the family, including two younger sisters.

Thus was the little... meritorious maid, who stood before old Ravenscroft, the treasurer, for her Saturday's payment.

Ravenscroft was a man, I have heard many old theatrical people best describe herself, of all men least calculated for a treasurer. He had no head for accounts, paid away at random, kept scarce any books, and summing up at the week's end, if he found himself a pound or so deficient, blent himself that he was no worse.

Now Barbara's weekly stipend was a bare half guinea. By mistake he popped into her hand a whole one.

Barbara tripped away.

She was entirely unconscious at first of the mistake; Ravenscroft would never have discovered it.

But when she had got down to the first of those uncouth landing-places, she became sensible of an unusual weight of metal pressing her little hand.

Now mark the dilemma.

She was by nature a good child. From her parents and those about her she had imbibed no contrary influence. But then they had taught her nothing.

This little maid had no instinct to evil, but then she might be said to have no fixed principle. She had heard honesty commended, but never dreamed of its application to herself. She thought of it as something which concerned grown-up people—men and women. She had never known temptation or thought of preparing resistance against it.

Her first impulse was to go back to the old treasurer, and explain to him his blunder. . . . Mr. Ravenscroft had always been so good-natured, had stood her friend behind the scenes, and even recommended her promotion to some of her little parts. But again the old man was reputed to be worth a world of money. He was supposed to have fifty pounds a year clear of the theatre. And then came staring upon her the figure of her little stock- ingless and shoeless sisters. And when she looked at her own neat white cotton stockings, which her situation at the theatre had made it indispensable for her mother to provide for her. . . . and thought how glad she would be to cover their . . . feet with the same—and how then they could accompany her to rehearsals, which they had hitherto been precluded from doing, by reason of their unfashionable attire—in these

thoughts she reached the second landing-place—the second, I mean from the top—for there was still another left to traverse.

Now virtue support Barbara! And that never-failing friend did step in—for at that moment a strength not her own, I have heard her say, was revealed to her—a reason above reasoning—and without her own agency, as it seemed (for she never felt her feet to move), she found herself transported back to the individual desk she had just quitted, and her hand in the old hand of Ravenscroft, who in silence took back the refunded treasure, and who had been sitting (good man) insensible to the lapse of minutes, which to her were anxious ages; and from that moment a deep peace fell upon her heart, and she knew the quality of honesty.

A year or two's unrepining application to her profession brightened up the feet, and the prospects, of her little sisters, set the whole family upon their legs again, and released her from the difficulty of discussing moral dogmas upon a landing-place.—From "Last Essays of Elia" (1833), by Charles Lamb.

## The Ottoman Empire at Its Zenith

"Solyman was the last and greatest of the first ten Ottoman Sultans who, succeeding one another from father to son, in rather less than three hundred years raised their Empire from nothing to one of the most extended in the world. . . . With one exception they were all able generals and habitually led their armies in the field. They were all statesmen, persistent in pursuing their ambitious aims. Many of them were addicted to literary pursuits, were students of history, and even had a reputation as poets. In spite of these softening influences, there was in nearly all of them a fund of cruelty. It may be doubted whether, in the world's history, any other dynasty has produced so long a succession of men with such eminent and persistent qualities." Lord Eversley writes in "The Turkish Empire."

"Solyman was succeeded by his third son, Selim, commonly called the 'Sot,' a sobriquet which sufficiently describes him. . . . Selim was followed by twenty-four other Sultans of the Ottoman dynasty down to the present time. With the rarest exception, they were men wholly wanting in capacity to rule a great empire. Only one of them was capable of leading his army in the field. The others had neither the will nor the capacity, nor even the personal courage to do so."

"Whatever may be the explanation, there can be no doubt that the degeneracy of the Ottoman dynasty dates from the accession of Selim the Sot. But this did not necessarily involve the immediate decadence of the Empire. The Ottoman Empire could not have been built up by the energy and ability of a single autocrat in each generation. There must have been many capable men, statesmen, generals, and administrators, of all ranks, who contributed in each generation to the achievements of their rulers. Many such men survived. . . . Solyman, and preserved the Empire from the ruin which threatened it. The Empire, in fact, did not begin to shrink in extent till some years later, and for about twelve years, as if from the momentum given to it by the powerful Sultans of the past, it actually continued to expand. Selim was the first of the new type of Sultans. He took no interest or part in the affairs of state."

"Selim fell completely under the influence of his Grand Vizier, who had held the post for two years under Solyman. Sokolli, who was a most capable man, was the virtual ruler of the Empire. He was a man of large views. He had two important and interesting schemes in his mind. The one to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, so that the Turkish fleet might find its way into the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, the other to make a junction by a canal between the rivers Don and Volga. These two great rivers, which have their sources in Russia, run a parallel course for a long distance, and at one point approach one another within thirty miles. They then diverge again, the one flowing into the Sea of Azoff, the other into the Caspian Sea. By joining these two rivers by a canal at the point where the distance between them is the least, it would be possible for a Turkish flotilla to ascend the Don, and then, after passing through the canal, descend the Volga into the Caspian Sea, whence it would be able to attack the Persian province of Tabriz with great advantage. The commercial possibilities of this junction of the two great water highways were also obvious. The scheme, however, necessitated taking Astrakhan and other territory from Russia—a country which had of late years largely extended its possessions and power.

The expedition was a total failure."

"The acquisitions of the Ottoman Empire during the twelve years when the Grand Vizier Sokolli was virtually its ruler were very great and important. They included the island of Cyprus, the province of Tunis, the kingdom of Georgia, the provinces taken from Persia, and the Yemen, in Arabia. These, with one exception, were the last acquisitions of the Ottoman Empire. The exception was that of the island of Crete, which was not attacked by the Turks till sixty-seven years later, in 1668, and was not finally conquered till 1668. But by this time the Ottoman Empire had begun to shrink at the hands of its enemies in other directions. It may be concluded, therefore, that the last year of the vicerate of Sokolli, 1573, and not the last year of Solyman's reign, was the zenith of the Ottoman Empire."

## "Before It Was in the Earth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MIND made the 'plant in the field before it was in the earth.'" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, opens up, in these words, a subject which it were well for the whole world to ponder. The one outside of Christian Science may say at once: There is nothing for me in these words; I know that in Christian Science you speak of God as Mind, and I know that God created everything at first, but I also know that you can not grow plants without seeds, water, air and earth. Therefore God must have intended that man should grow plants in this way.

Such is the state of thought which accepts the inevitable, stands upon the traditions of the past, hesitates to break through the crust of materialism. Now Christian Science appreciates the position of the human mind which is on the threshold of a newer and better belief. While revolutionary in its very nature, Christian Science, being Science, does not set farmers, at the present stage of demonstration, to waiting for crops without having planted the seed and tilled the soil. But this teaching does lead its students to think, and think in terms of Science. Metaphysical thinking cannot fail in due time of great results.

The quotation from Science and Health standing at the head of this article is found on page 509, in that chapter which elucidates Genesis as no other commentary has before or since. The statement is largely a quotation from Genesis, so to Genesis let us turn for a close scrutiny of the background of the words "before it was in the earth." Genesis, the world is rapidly learning, is a book containing two entirely separate and distinct accounts of the creation of man and the universe. The first account, according to Christian Science, is the true account, for therein God is given credit as the Maker of all things, and therein everything He made is good. Evil is uncreated, it was not made, was not known, and yet "the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them."

The succeeding chapters of Genesis, and more or less, indeed, of all the rest of the Bible, are concerned with another creation, the false belief that God created His opposite, matter, created a material man with the power of reproducing his kind, and so on through a full statement of a creation which represents a reversal of all that has been created spiritually in the first chapter of Genesis. This second account is the fable on which the whole of the material sense of existence has been built up. Men have accepted it as the reality instead of discerning therein only a useful fable exposing the lie that good can be reversed, that evil has any real existence.

Now is it not plain that if "the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them," in the scientific account of spiritual creation, then there was no place for a material creation and no possibility of there being one? All things were created spiritually. Man was made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit. Man possessed dominion. There was no material man, no soil that needed to be tilled. The earth was the spiritual earth and the plant of the field was only for the service of man, its substance or its being was not predicated upon the fulfillment of a material belief in labor, sunlight, rain or soil.

Closing the account of the real creation, the narrator says, "These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens, and every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew; for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground." Then follows the description of the mystification with its resulting belief of a material creation.

It may be assumed at once that at the time the inspired record of creation in Genesis was written, the lie of a material creation had already been believed in by mankind. Proof of the inspiration of the Scriptures may be here seen, in that the transcriber went back to the bedrock of spiritual reality; based the first statement of creation on the one God, omnipotent, everpresent Spirit and Mind, casting out completely the belief in any other creator, and leaving the historical record of such a belief to a secondary place. This explains why, even in the first account, he has taken occasion to deny that the fertility of the ground, the law of seasons, or any other material belief, was responsible for growth. When plant growth was not beheld as a material concept it was not bound nor limited by so-called laws of botany. "The tree and herb do not yield fruit because of any propagating power of their own," writes Mrs. Eddy, "but because they reflect the Mind which includes all." (Science and Health, p. 507.)

Before the plant of the field, then, was in the earth,—that is before mortal error entered into the thought about God's spiritual ideas, limiting all things, in belief, and classifying them according to material so-called laws, there was no necessity to wait for material plant growth to meet human needs. In Science and Health this scientific fact is brought nearer to human comprehension when Mrs. Eddy says: "Because Mind makes all, there

is nothing left to be made by a lower power. Spirit acts through the Science of Mind, never causing man to till the ground, but making him superior to the soil. Knowledge of this lifts man above the sod, above earth and its environments, to conscious spiritual harmony and eternal being." (Pages 520-21.)

The best example the world has known of a man superior to the soil is found in Christ Jesus. Take his two miracles alone of feeding the multitude, without waiting to grow wheat or to bake bread, and walking on the water. Here is seen the dominion granted to man by his creator, as shown in the first chapter of Genesis, a dominion never annulled by any power, and which cannot be obscured through the fogs of material belief. God's man is the same now as he has always been, spiritual, perfect, reflecting that dominion that was before "the plant of the field" was "in the earth," and which is still demonstrable through spiritual understanding. The way of this understanding is made plain today in Christian Science.

## Of the True Sun

Homer, among the Eastern Greeks, was erst.

The best of bards in all that country-side;

And he was Virgil's friend and teacher first.

To that great minstrel master well allied!

And Homer often greatly praised the sun.

Her highborn worth, her skillfulness most true;

Often by song and story many a one He to the people sang her praises due.

Yet can she not shine out, tho' clear and bright,

Everywhere near to every thing all ways.

Nor further, can she shed an equal light.

Inside and out on all that meet her rays.

But the Almighty Lord of worldly things

Wielder and Worker, brightly shines above

His own good workmanship, and round all things

An equal blaze of skillfulness and love!

That is the true Sun, whom we rightly may

Sing without ceasing as the Lord of Day.

—King Alfred (Ninth Century).

## Defeat

What is defeat? Nothing but education; the first step to something better.—Wendell Phillips.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth . . . . .	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper . . . . .	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) . . . . .	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) . . . . .	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) . . . . .	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) . . . . .	7.50

## FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French . . . . .	
Cloth . . . . .	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition . . . . .	5.50

## GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German . . . . .	
Cloth . . . . .	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition . . . . .	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed, or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it, or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50

Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c

Single copies 3 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

In North America . . . . . 2 cents

In all other countries . . . . . 3 cents

Up to 16 pages . . . . . 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 24 pages . . . . . 2 cents 3 cents

Up to 32 pages . . . . . 2 cents 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Howe Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg.

CHICAGO, 1100 First National Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.

San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.

Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.

London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,

DES IZORDEL DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

—“First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear”

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### China's Effort

THE question, What did China do in the war? which was discussed recently by a Chinese diplomatist in London, with a representative of this paper, is one calling in a peculiar degree for an accurate answer. A deliberate attempt made, quite lately, not only to belittle China's effort, but to throw doubts on her sincerity and loyalty to the Allies, was, it will be remembered, exposed in this paper some weeks ago. There is no need to labor the point. The effort was inevitably traceable to Tokyo. It was shown at the time that the charges against China were entirely baseless, and that the least examination rendered their purpose so transparent as finally to discredit them.

Something more, however, than a negative answer to this question is needed. It needs to be shown and appreciated what China, in spite of her difficulties, has done; not only what she has actually accomplished, but what she has desired to do, and has stood ready to do, if circumstances had not militated against her. Above all, her attitude toward the allied cause, an attitude which she maintained from the moment she entered the war in the August of 1917, needs to be appraised at its full value. Those who have followed the story of China during the last fifteen months cannot fail to have been struck by one thing, namely, her honesty and frank determination to do the best she could. She has said but little. There has been, where China has been concerned, a strange absence of all advertisement. She has not figured prominently as “one of the Allies.” Indeed, it is to be suspected that many people, if they had been asked, would have expressed themselves in doubt as to whether China was really in the war, or whether she had only gone to the length of breaking off diplomatic relations. Yet, all this time, necessarily without any advertisement, in view of the submarine menace, thousands of Chinese were leaving their homes in the Far East, and being conveyed half round the world to work behind the lines for the Allies in France. During the last fifteen months thousands of Chinese dock laborers have handled the immense stores at French ports, in a way which only Chinese dock laborers could. Thousands of mechanics have been engaged on repair work behind the lines, subject to attacks from the air, and frequently under shell fire; whilst, in the great retirement of the allied forces before the German onrush last March, the work of the Chinese mechanic and engineer has been gratefully acknowledged by those best able to judge of its effectiveness.

Then again, Chinese sailors sailed the seven seas in British ships, running the same risks as British seamen, and contributing to the great work of maintaining the lines on the sea for the supply of the allied forces. Prominent Chinese business men went to France in order to undertake the work of controlling the Chinese camps, and in many other ways assistance was gladly offered and gladly welcomed. It is indeed very imperfectly realized to what extent the help of the Chinese relieved the pressure on the man-power of the Allies; whilst the degree in which this help was given was limited only by the amount of the shipping for transport which the Allies could place at China's disposal.

Then, if the question of supplies is to be considered, it must be mentioned how great a work China has done in the matter of supplying the Allies with silk, which is essential in aviation work. She has also exported all obtainable metals such as antimony, of which there is a need. And if it shall be insisted that all such exportations were to China's advantage, and involved no self-denial, it needs to be pointed out that, at a time when China herself was short of food supplies she still further reduced her own provision in order that she might export all she could, in the way of foodstuffs, to Europe.

All this time, moreover, China was doing her utmost to set her own house in order. In this work she not only had to contend with the machinations of Japan, more than once amounting to openly organized revolt, as in the attempts to restore the monarchy; and with the constant friction between the North and the South; but she had to uncover and exterminate the German organization in the country. The extent and completeness of this organization is only just coming to be realized, and the successful way in which China dealt with it is, perhaps, her greatest achievement. Whatever the ultimate of Germany's plans in China may have been, the Chinese field was undoubtedly one of those held most dear by the German world politician. It was not to a field of small importance that Germany sent Admiral von Hintze in the autumn of 1914, and it was not for nothing that Germany made every effort, even to the length of refusing to ratify a treaty for the exchange of prisoners, to prevent Germans in China being interned or deported. Germany had secured control of China's trade before the war, and, cut off by her own act from trade in so many directions, she sought desperately to the last to keep open the door into China. Those who appreciate the unscrupulousness and insidiousness of the German method will, therefore, appreciate the task which China had before her, and will appreciate also the thoroughness with which she carried it to a successful completion. Not only are there, today, no German concessions left in China, but all Germans in China have been deported or interned and kept under constant surveillance.

In a word, China has kept her word. She has done her duty by the Allies, and fulfilled her obligations to the uttermost, and it is safe to say that, in spite of all the efforts which have been made to discredit her, there has, indeed, as the Chinese diplomatist already referred to claimed, been “no weakening in the public confidence in the probity, honesty, and rectitude of China.” The Chinese representative is coming to the Peace Conference with the good will and appreciation of all the west-

ern allies. China has many just grievances to lay before the delegates at the peace table. She has endured many unjust limitations and been the subject of many unjust treaties; her territory has been forcibly annexed, forcibly leased, or “peacefully penetrated,” and it can occasion no surprise if China asks the Allies to act up to the ideals for which they have all been fighting, and to insist on the return to her of all those rights and territories which, under one guise or another, have been filched from her during the last half century.

### Thrift

WHEN the next United States Liberty Loan campaign is inaugurated, early next year, it seems certain that a method of procedure different from that of other campaigns must be undertaken in order to make the issue a success. The four flotations already effected, aggregating nearly \$17,000,000,000, were eminently successful, not because of the investment opportunity afforded but because of the determination, on the part of the subscribers, to do their share in helping to win the war. The sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates representing about \$1,000,000,000, may be attributed to the same motive. At the same time the people, in subscribing to these loans, have acquired a habit of saving which, in some degree, is likely to become permanent. The selling organizations and publicity committees, which were largely responsible for the achievements of the loan campaigns in the past, will do well to make full use of the thrift argument in connection with the raising of the next loan. With the advent of peace, war fervor may no longer be relied upon as an incentive for buying bonds.

There is good reason for believing that the thrift habit has come to stay in large measure. France has the reputation of being the most thrifty nation on earth, having acquired the savings habit when, at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, it was compelled to pay an enormous indemnity to Germany. It is estimated that before the United States entered the world war there were not more than 300,000 bondholders in the country. The four Liberty Loan campaigns added approximately 30,000,000 to that list. In other words, just so many more people in the United States have been taught the savings habit. There is no doubt that bond concerns turned their organizations over for the Liberty Loan campaign service through purely patriotic motives. Yet they rightly calculate that the bread thus cast upon the waters would return to them in the form of new purchasers of securities of one kind or another. The dealers figure that the men and women who bought government bonds for the first time, by savings methods, will see the wisdom of continuing to save and invest their money in good securities.

Fully employed labor and high wages had much to do with the success of the Liberty loans, and it is certain that a much greater harvest than that gathered could have been reaped had it been necessary. In manufacturing districts large expenditures for luxuries are reported to have been made during the war. Pianos, piano players, talking machines, silks, costly jewelry, and kindred luxuries are known to have gone into the homes of people who were regarded as poor before the war. And yet, despite extravagances and the billions of dollars invested in Liberty loans, the savings banks report gains in deposits, and the total deposits of all banks in the United States today are larger than before the nation entered the war. The people of the United States, previous to the war, had reached a point where extravagance and waste had become a pronounced characteristic. Since 1914, they have learned a lesson in thrift that is likely to prove of great value in the years to come.

### Woman and Labor

THE memorial presented, the other day, by Lady Rhondda to the British Prime Minister, on behalf of the Women's Industrial League, setting forth, at the threshold of the readjustment in the labor world, the views of the working women of Great Britain, is a document worthy of a great occasion. The question of readjustment after the war has been discussed ever since women, responding to the appeal of the government in the early days of the struggle, threw themselves into the work of the country, and finally swept aside those barriers which, for centuries, had stood between themselves and “man's work,” so-called. In many quarters they were admitted to this work doubtfully and grudgingly, and generally only on the most carefully reasoned terms, safeguarding in all directions the position of men. These terms were duly recorded and pigeonholed, ready to hand the moment they might be needed. But weeks have passed into months and months into years. The community has grown accustomed to seeing women doing all manner of work, and doing it in the best possible way, and now that the war is over, and the demand has come for a new settlement in the labor world, the various documents, on being taken out of their pigeonholes, are found to be sadly obsolete.

The memorial presented by Lady Rhondda makes the position clear enough. It states the case for women with a moderation and a clarity of vision which justly won the hearty appreciation of the Premier. True, it concerns itself chiefly with the engineering trade, but it really, of course, applies to all trades. It shows how, according to the government's agreement with the leading trade unions, in March, 1915, all existing restrictions on women's employment on war work were to be relaxed for the period of the war; and how this provision was made compulsory in all controlled establishments in the following June. It then goes on to insist that there has never been a time, from then to now, in some shops in all parts of the country, where women were not prevented from doing work that they were doing successfully in other shops. The threat is now made, Lady Rhondda continues, that even the imperfect toleration extended to women during the war will be withdrawn, and, in the industries into which they were invited with such urgency, “they will resume the condition of helots, in which some of them were employed before the war. If the government,” she adds, “is bound by agreements with the trade unions, in the last resort, women are not.”

Lady Rhondda, however, at once hastens to add that

women recognize the primary claims of the returning soldier and sailor, and that what the women are seeking in industry is not a renewal of strife, but a clear grant to them of their rights as human beings. They claim the opportunity for efficient training; the same opportunities as men for promotion and the general direction of industry; full and adequate representation on the government committees; and the facilities of education which will enable them to qualify with men in all suitable trades and professions. In a word, Lady Rhondda's claim is the old one, and the only tenable one, for full equality between men and women.

In making reply to these demands, Mr. Lloyd George was not in an easy position. He has never left his own view in doubt on the matter of women's rights, and, in this instance, it was clear that he was in favor of meeting the just demands of women at all points. There were, however, agreements still in existence, whether or not they were still fully applicable to changed conditions, and, in all the circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George could not be expected to go into details. It is, however, particularly gratifying to find that he laid down as the basis of his policy that, if returned to power, it was his intention to carry out the government agreement of 1915, referred to by Lady Rhondda at the beginning of the memorial, in such a way that, whilst the trade unions should have no cause for complaint, the women would find ample scope for their activities in industry, when the pursuits of peace were fully resumed.

The actual difficulties of the situation arise, of course, from the age-long effort to put new wine into old bottles, to adapt the old scheme of things to conditions so utterly changed as to have left the old systems far behind. It is a time, par excellence, for courageous action; for the forsaking of traditions, no matter how time-honored, and for laying the foundations of a scheme which shall stand the test, no matter to what problem it is applied. What that new scheme will be, a scheme which must take into account the fact that the circumstances of the overwhelming majority of mankind are capable of much improvement; that there is, in fact, quite an unlimited field for work in every direction; it may not be possible to say. It is, however, possible to say that there is such a scheme; that good will and honest endeavor will bring it to light; and that, meanwhile, the need of the world for the most abundant production of every kind is so evident as to render quite absurd any scares and forebodings of an overcrowding of the labor market, when demobilization begins.

### The United States Vice-Presidency

WHEN President Wilson requested Vice-President Marshall to take his place at the head of the table in the Cabinet room during his temporary absence from the seat of government, and when Vice-President Marshall complied, something out of the ordinary, but nothing illegal, was done. Other presidents might have taken such a departure from the usual course had occasion for it arisen; the fact that it never had been done before in no wise prevented it being done now.

There is nothing in the Constitution or in the statutes which limits the President in the matter of choosing his counselors. Congress creates departments of the government, and the heads of these departments are Cabinet officers whom the President appoints by and with the consent of the Senate, but the Chief Magistrate may have counselors who are not heads of departments, who are, in a sense, ministers without portfolio, and nearly every President has had such advisers. Mr. Wilson has long had Colonel House to talk with, and other private citizens have been consulted on public business. If he may call private citizens to his aid in administering the affairs of the nation in ordinary circumstances, why should he be deterred, by lack of precedent, from calling upon the Vice-President to meet with his Cabinet, and preside over it, when the conditions are extraordinary?

Aside altogether from the circumstances that have brought this arrangement about, the establishment of the precedent is a good thing. It should, and there is reason to believe that it will, give to the vice-presidential office a dignity that belongs to it by right but which it has heretofore been denied by the tyrant usage.

There has long been a regrettable disposition in the United States to regard the vice-presidency of the nation lightly, even flippantly, and to look upon it as, relatively, an unimportant office, the impression prevailing, among uninformed people, that its functions and obligations are in the main perfunctory. This is not true, and the wrongful estimate of the office is largely due to the treatment accorded it in practical politics. In any of the great party national conventions, for years past, a candidate for the presidency having been chosen, the interest as well as the tension of the gathering relaxes, and the selection of a vice-presidential candidate becomes purely a matter of political arrangement. Some man is usually wanted whose preferment will help to placate the element defeated in the major contest. Thus, while the majority carries away the first prize, the second is thrown to the minority, that it may not go home altogether dissatisfied.

The matter of balancing the ticket is, of course, not neglected. The vice-presidential nominee should properly come from a section other than that from which the presidential candidate is chosen. Moreover, it is always deemed wise to name for the second place a man who is strong enough to swing a doubtful state. It often seems to the thoughtful observer that the all-important point is overlooked, or deliberately ignored, in the selection of a vice-presidential candidate, or that the welfare of the country in such selection is made subservient to partisan expediency; nevertheless, it is a remarkable fact that, in the great majority of cases, the persons named for the second place on national party tickets have been men of sterling qualities. Not always have vice-presidents been wholly satisfying, nor have all presidents, for that matter; but, with very few exceptions, the men chosen to fill the presidential chair, and those who have succeeded to it from the vice-presidency, if in any respect deficient at the beginning, have in time risen finely to the requirements of the office.

The Vice-President of the United States, by reason

of his office, is President of the Senate, a post demanding a broad and intimate knowledge of parliamentary procedure. He has no vote in the body over which he presides, save in case of a tie. He is not consulted with regard to the organization of the Senate, and whatever influence he may have over its deliberations must be purely individual. He represents no state. He sits with no committee. Apparently he is but an instrument of the chamber, voiceless and powerless. Yet, as the presiding officer of the Upper House of Congress, he is a most important factor in the direction of its proceedings.

He may at any time be called to the presidency of the nation. In five instances has he thus been called. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, and Roosevelt were all summoned, with little warning, to take the reins of government. Of these only one was later chosen for the chief office by the electoral vote, but all were men of marked individuality, character, and ability. Some of them were not without fault, but in every case the virtues which they possessed prevailed. Called suddenly to take up the duties of so great an office as the presidency, the wonder is, not that some of them failed to rise to the highest point of popular expectation, but that all of them did so well.

### Notes and Comments

IT is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid complimenting the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, which, in its issue of Dec. 10, contained a highly informative article on the ancient North Syrian city of Aleppo. Recent events have increased interest in this place, as they have in many others which had long been neglected by writers capable of tracing their past, describing their present, and speculating upon their probable future. The article in our Pittsburgh contemporary to which allusion is made was well worth publishing, and well worth reading. Such, at all events, was the opinion entertained concerning it when it was originally inserted in these columns, a fact connected with it which seems to have escaped the attention of the editor who borrowed it and used it as his own.

THE story which reaches an English paper, from Lemnos, of General Townshend's activity in the diplomatic line, during his captivity, is certainly one of the fantastic chapters of the history of war diplomacy. The curtain rises on the hero of Kut, dressed in mufti, entering the Sublime Porte, through a side entrance, to have a secret talk with Izzet Pasha and, at Izzet's request, proceeding to Lemnos, a free man, to arrange matters. While in Lemnos the general sees a British officer prisoner-of-war in the charge of a Turk, and beckons to him to go along with him. The officer's amazement at his sudden release, and at the identity of his deliverer, is left to the imagination. The story ends with the arrival of the party at Mitylene, on a Turkish tug, which is hailed by a young British naval officer who comes out in a launch to meet them, and is amazed, on his shouting “Who are you?” to receive the reply, “It is General Townshend.” “By Jove, sir!” he blurts out, sailor fashion, “I am glad to see you!”

THE United States Government is displaying excellent judgment in deciding to continue its support of the Mississippi river barge system. For the first time in a generation, success appears to be crowning the efforts of those who would once more bring the great central waterway of the country back to usefulness. The barge lines are reported to be doing well, with prospects constantly brightening. Withdrawal of federal support from them at this juncture would have been a severe blow, not only to the Mississippi navigation scheme, but to the entire interior waterway movement.

EVERYBODY in the United States will be pleased to learn that the War Department has decided that all discharged soldiers may permanently retain the uniform and overcoat which they wear when mustered out. Everybody in the United States, it may be said, would have been more pleased had it never been designed to take the uniforms from men who were ready to offer everything they possessed for the country. One thing which the government of the United States cannot afford is to deal on anything but generous terms with the soldiers and sailors.

THE London searchlights have gone. Every one, who has known London during the war, will ever remember the extraordinary pageant of the night skies which the protection of the city from air raids involved: the great blades of light intersecting the sky, veering and then disappearing, or those gamboling light puffs which seemed to alight for some fraction of a second on the roofs, and that played in the sky like a shoal of fantastic will-o'-the-wisps. For some little time London will still be able to enjoy a view of the stars, a sight of which her brilliantly illuminated streets deprived her almost completely in days before the war. Rigid fuel economy prevents, for the time being, that great glow of light which is ordinarily seen for miles around, and which so discourages the stars of London's welkin.

IT APPEARS to be understood clearly in Washington, as well as in Buenos Aires, that Dr. Romulo S. Naon, formerly Argentine Ambassador to the United States, is to be a candidate for the presidency of his own country, in opposition to Hipolito Irigoyen, the incumbent, at the next election. Dr. Naon has made himself very popular with the American people, not only because of his personal qualities, but because of the friendship he has displayed for the allied cause, notwithstanding the questionable attitude of his government. He is one of the most progressive men in the public life of South America.

MR. DOOLEY's observations on “The End of the War” have an appropriateness at this juncture, that is to say, if the “tax collector” is regarded in the light of an aftermath belonging to many other realms than the financial. “And so the war is over?” asks Mr. Hennessy. “On'y part iv it,” replies Mr. Dooley. “Th' part that ye see in th' pitcher pa-pers is over, but th' tax collector will continyoo his part iv th' war with relentless fury. Cav'lry charges are not the on'y wans in a rale war.”